The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON NEWS.

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Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 26.

ACTION OF THE NEW-YORK DELEGATION.

The meeting and action of the New-York Congressional Delegation last evening, with reference to the question of reconstruction, has been the subject of much comment to-day, and has created considerable surprise among the extreme men, who counted on the majority of that delegation as sure to favor forced negro suffrage in any event. The following is the substance of the proposition, which was received with the greatest favor by the meeting:

First—A Constitutional Amendment basing representation upon population, and providing that whenever any State denies suffrage to any class of citizens of the United States for any reason except for participation in the rebellion, such disfranchised class or portion shall be deducted from the basis of representation.

Second—A Constitutional Amendment prohibiting the payment of the rebel debt, and providing that there shall never be compensation for emancipated slaves.

Third—As a part of the plan of restoration it is proposed, that whenever these amendments are ratified by a sufficient number of States to make them a part of the Constitution, then each of the rebellious States shall be entitled to the admission of its Representatives, on their taking the required oath of office.

Fourth—The following classes of persons to be forever debarred from holding office under the United States Government: The President and Vice-President, heads of departments, members of Congress and Judges of the Supreme Court of the Confederate States; their representatives at foreign Courts; all persons who left official positions under the United States Government to aid in the rebellion; all who served in the rebel army above the rank of Colonel, or in the navy above the rank of Master, and all persons guilty of treating our prisoners contrary to the rules of war.

This proposition was not formally adopted, but it was agreed that it should be presented to the Reconstruction Committee, as that which would be generally acceptable to the New-York delegation. The question of a negro-suffrage condition, either immediate or remote, was received with very little favor. The question of the immediate admission of Tennessee was not discussed, but such members as expressed themselves at all were decidedly in favor of it. It is understood that three of the most prominent members of the Reconstruction Committee will urge this proposition, viz.: Senator HARRIS and Representatives CONKLING and BOUTWELL.

COLORADO SENATORS.

The would-be Senators from Colorado were upon the floor of the House to-day urging the case of that Territory among the members, but the prospect is not as good as its friends could wish. Many Republicans express a determination to oppose it, some for the same reason that Mr. SUMNER did, others because it is certain to provoke another veto which will still further alienate the President and Congress, and still others for the very excellent reason that to give Colorado, with 25,000 inhabitants, the same representation in the Senate as the great State of New-York, is manifestly unjust and unjustifiable on any reasonable grounds whatever.

THE RAILROAD BILL.

The bill to facilitate commercial, postal and military communication among the several States was discussed in the Senate this afternoon, and went over till to-morrow. The prospects for its passage are not flattering.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The President to-day sent a Message to Congress, submitting a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, in relation to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, Eastern Division. It appears that the Company were required to complete one hundred miles of their road within three years after their acceptance of the conditions of the original act of Congress. This period expired December 22, 1865. Sixty-two miles had been previously accepted by the Government. Since that date an additional section of twenty-three miles has been completed. Commissioners appointed for the purpose have examined and reported upon it, and an application has been made for its acceptance. The failure to complete one hundred miles of the road within the period prescribed, renders it questionable whether the executive officers of the Government are authorized to issue the bonds and patents to which the Company would be entitled if this as well as other requirements of the act had been observed. This failure may to some extent be ascribed to the financial condition of the country incident to the recent civil war; as this Company appear to be engaged in the energetic prosecution of the work, and manifest a disposition to comply with the conditions of the grant, the President recommends that the time for completing that part of the road be extended, and that authority be given for the issue of bonds and patents on account of the section now offered for acceptance, notwithstanding the failure, should the company in other respects be therento entitled.

PETITION TO EXPEL SENATOR DAVIS.

At the opening of the Senate to-day, Mr. SUMNER presented a petition from thirty-five persons, headed, "A petition from citizens of the United States, asking that the Senator from Kentucky, Mr. DAVIS, be expelled from the Senate, and, with other traitors, held to answer to the law for his crime." The petitioners, as a foundation for this action cite Mr. DAVIS' announcement in the Senate, on the 6th inst., when the Civil Rights Bill was about to be passed, that "if the bill should become a law he should feel compelled to regard himself as an enemy of the Government, and to work for its overthrow." Mr. SUMNER did not state what class of citizens the signers belong to, but it turns out that they are of the colored population, and do not indicate where they reside. The petition appears to be a family arrangement, there being among them five members of the Moore family—"Sam," "Jeff," "Cam," "Rae," and "Bill;" five of the "Fenners;" five of the Vincints, two of the Newberrys and three Smiths. Mr. DAVIS, who was not aware that the petitioners were colored people, upon the reading of the memorial, remarked that it was true he said something like what was set forth by the petitioners, but it was important that the context of his speech be read in connection with the garbled statement in order to understand what he did say. He had only this to say, that it reminded him of a reading he had heard long since, it was this: The Bible says "there is no God," but when you come to examine the context it reads "the fool said in his heart there is no God."

THE NEW-YORK COLLECTOR.

The Senate did not consider the nomination of Mr. SMYTHE as Collector of New-York to-day, as was expected.

MRS. DAVIS TO SEE HER HUSBAND.

I learn from high authority that the President has granted Mrs. DAVIS permission to visit her husband at Fortress Monroe. It is stated here that Mrs. DAVIS is now in New-York.

CRIMINALS PARDONED.

The following-named criminals were pardoned by the President to-day: Andrew Masters, under indictment for forgery in Missouri; Jacob Opper, convicted in the Northern District of New-York of violation of the Internal Revenue laws, and sentenced to ten days' imprisonment, to pay a fine of forty dollars and the costs of the suit; George E. Gilman, convicted in the Eastern District of Michigan of smuggling, and sentenced to pay a fine of $280 and costs; Melville Moir, convicted in the Eastern District of Michigan of smuggling and destroying letters in his charge as a letter-carrier, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment; Richard Clayton and Barzillan Glover, convicted of passing counterfeit fractional currency, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE AT BURLINGTON, VT.

The Treasury Department has received from one of its agents, who is eminently well qualified to judge of and pronounce upon any matter connected with the Department, a report in reference to the Customs district of Burlington, Vt., which he describes as having in active operation the best preventive system that he has yet seen. Orders from the Department are better understood and more rigidly enforced. Seizures of contraband goods are reported daily, and smuggling has become so hazardous that when practiced at all, it is only in a small way.

TREATY WITH JAPAN.

The President has proclaimed the convention between the United States and the Empire of Japan for the reduction of import duties. The following articles used in the preparation and packing of tea shall be free of duty: Sheet lead, solder, matting, rattan, oil for painting, indigo, gypsum, firing pans, and baskets.

Second—The following articles are to be admitted at the reduced duty of five per cent.: Machines and machinery, drugs and medicines.

Note—The prohibition of the importation of opium, according to the existing treaty, remains in full force.

Iron in pigs or bars, sheet iron and iron wire, tin plates, white sugar in loaves or crushed, glass and glassware, clocks, watches and watch chains, wines, malted and spirituous liquors.

The citizens of the United States importing or exporting goods shall always pay the duty fixed thereon, whether such goods are intended for their own use or not.

CONSULAR.

The President has recognized MARTIN LEWIS as Vice-Consul of Denmark for the State of Maryland.

A PAYMASTER RELIEVED.

In the month of May, 1863, a safe containing $4,022 was stolen during the night from the United States steamer *Sumter*, while the Paymaster, EDWARD ST. CLAIR CLARKE, was absent. The Paymaster petitioned Congress to pass an act of relief and release his securities and himself from liability on account of the lost money. The Senate Committee on Claims have reported in favor of the petition, the Committee holding that the loss of the money in this instance was in no sense due to any neglect or lack of precaution on the part of the Paymaster.

RUMORS ABOUT CONFIRMATIONS.

It is stated upon apparently good authority that in the executive session of the Senate this afternoon there was quite a heated discussion over the nominations recently, and some time since sent in by the President, the extreme Radicals proclaiming that they desired it to be understood that they would not confirm any nominations of persons appointed by the President to succeed officers who have performed their duties faithfully, in other words where the President removes an officer without good reasons other than political, the radicals will not confirm the appointment of the successors.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Attorney-General SPEED has gone West to recruit his health, which is somewhat impaired by close and unremitting application to business. The determination of the time and place of trial of JEFF. DAVIS will not be made until Mr. SPEED's return, in all probability, unless something occurs which is not now anticipated by the Administration.

FINANCIAL.

The Ways and Means Committee will have no further meetings this week. A quorum was not present to-day, three of its members being absent from the city. Orders were received by telegraph to-day by members and others for more than a thousand copies of the naw tax bill, of which ten thousand copies have been ordered printed.

PERSONAL.

Among the arrivals in the city to-night are Gov. LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, of Wisconsin, a one-armed hero of Gettysburgh, and his brother, Gen. FAIRCHILD, a gallant soldier of SHERMAN's famous campaigns. The Governor is on business connected with the war accounts of his State against the General Government.

Judge PATTERSON, Senator-elect from Tennessee, and son-in-law of the President, left here this evening for New-York City, there to remain for a few days.

SUSPENSION OF TEMPORARY LOANS.

The Secretary of the Treasury, believing that the time has come when the Government should no longer be in the position of a borrower of money, to-day ordered the Assistant United States Treasurers to discontinue the reception of deposits for temporary loans.

IMPORTANT BILLS.

The House to-day passed two important bills, viz.: the West India Telegraph Bill, and the bill giving the Court of claims jurisdiction of all unsettled accounts of Paymasters, where off-sets are urged to make their accounts good. The Northern Pacific Railroad matter was discussed at great length, but did not reach a vote.

SUFFRAGE BILL.

The Senate will take up the Universal Suffrage Bill for the District of Columbia next week, so say several Republican Senators.

CORRECTION.

We erroneously stated last night that the French Minister held a levee, &c. We intended to say the British Minister had the levee.

NOMINATIONS.

Among the nominations sent to the Senate this P. M. by the President were the following: Col. B. H. Brewster, to be United States District-Attorney for Kentucky; Charles W. Webster, Deputy Postmaster, Fort Plain, N. Y.; D. L. Gregg, Receiver of Public Money, Carson City, Nevada; John A. Clark, Surveyor-General, Territory of New-Mexico; and the following Receivers of Land Officers, viz.: Royal Buck, Nebraska City; Charles R. Dorsey, Brownsville, Nebraska, and Wm. F. Sweesey, Omaha, Nebraska.

PARDON OF MAYOR MONROE AND ALDERMAN NIXON, OF NEW-ORLEANS.

It is understood that special pardons have been granted in the cases of Mayor MONROE and Alderman NIXON, of New-Orleans.

The grave charges of attempt to procure the assassination of Commodore BAILEY, U. S. N., which were brought against MONROE, have been, by evidence of Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT, and Commodore BAILEY, it is said, refuted to the entire satisfaction of the President.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate in executive session confirmed the following:

Collectors of Internal Revenue—Jefferson A. Weston, of Nebraska City, for the District of Nebraska; S. T. Gage, for the District of Nevada; James C. Orr, of Wheeling, for the First District of West Virginia; Nathaniel B. Langford, of Virginia City, for the District of Montana.

Consuls—Victor Beambuchee, at Jerusalem; J. Ulrich, at Monterey; and Edward Robinson, of New-York, at Strasbourg, France.

Agent of the Wachita Indians—Henry Shanklin, of Kansas.

Assessors of Internal Revenue.—Rev. Albert G. Leonard, of Parkersburgh, for the First District of West Virginia; John Connell, of Toledo, Iowa, for the Fourth District of Iowa.

Deputy Postmasters.—Caleb Lamb at Newton, Iowa; Edwin B. Smith at Westfield, Mass.; Edwin Rogers at North Adams, Mass.; Mrs. Elizabeth Brown at Logansport, Ind.; Henry Chickering at Pittsfield, Mass.; A. H. Hallowell at Kansas City, Mo.; G. A. Benedict at Cleveland, Ohio; Alexander Sharp at Richmond, Va.

Register of the Land Office.—For the Council Bluffs District, Frank Street, of Iowa.

United States Marshal.—For the District of Minnesota, Charles Easton, of Minnesota.

Surgeons in the Navy.—Passed-Assistant Surgeons Frederick E. Potter and Edward S. Bogart.

Commander in the Navy.—Lieut.-Commander Leonard Paulding.

The Senate also confirmed a large number of military appointments, among them Brig.-Gen. JOHN M. THAYER, of the United States Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to be Major-General by brevet, and Brig.-Gen. WAGER SWAIN, to be Major-General of Volunteers.

The following Volunteer Brigadier-Generals are breveted Major-Generals for distinguished, gallant, faithful or meritorious service.

Joseph R. West, Thomas J. McKean, Byron R. Pierce, Fitz-Henry Warren, Cyrus Hamlin, James D. Fessenden, Thomas Kilby Smith, John H. Ketchum, R. A. Duncan, Henry B. Banning, John H. Martindale, John McNeil, Benj. Dornblazer, Smith D. Atkins, Mason D. Brayman, W. R. Woods, Walter Gershom, John Newton and J. W. Sprague. Also the following Colonels, to be Brigadier-Generals by brevet: J. H. Bennett, Frank J. White, Darius B. Warner, Lewis G. Brown, George W. Monroe, W. W. Marple, W. R. Shafter, John Pattee, Thomas N. Brown, W. J. Landeau, Thomas Sherman, Jr., and Joseph J. Smith.

The Senate confirmed Brevet Col. ELY S. PARKER, of the United States Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel and Military Secretary to the General commanding the Armies of the United States, to be Second Lieutenant in the Second Regiment of Cavalry; Brevet Col. ADAM BADEAU, of the United States Volunteers, and Military Secretary to the General commanding the Armies of the United States, to be Second Lieutenant in the Fourth Regiment of Infantry; Major GEORGE B. LEET, Assistant-Adjutant-General of Volunteers, to be Assistant-Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain in the Regular Army.

The Senate also confirmed a large number of other appointments, including Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors, Captains, and First Lieutenants by brevet, for meritorious services.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE AND NATIONAL DEBT—IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

The following letter has been addressed to the Chairman of the Revenue Commission:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 19, 1866.

SIR: A bill has been reported for the action of Congress, in respect to the equalization of soldiers' bounties, which will, in my opinion, require an expenditure on part of the Government of from two hundred to two hundred and fifty millions of dollars, thus adding an equivalent sum to the principal of the public debt, and requiring an additional annual payment for interest, of from fifteen to eighteen millions of dollars.

As the relations of the national debt to the industry and resources of the country have been especially referred to you for consideration, I desire that you will inform me, at your earliest convenience, what effect this proposed increase of the national debt and annual taxation is likely, in your opinion, to have upon the finances and development of the country, and what changes may be necessitated thereby in our future revenue system and policy. I am, most respectfully, yours,

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. DAVID A. WELLS, Chairman United States Revenue Commission.

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1866.

SIR: In reply to your note of the 19th, in relation to the subject of appropriations involving additional loans or increased taxation, permit me to speak without reserve.

The country is now passing through a critical period of its financial experience; and it seems essential that the proposition should be proclaimed and maintained that the borrowing period for the nation has passed, and that henceforth and until another extraordinary emergency arrives the national expenditures are to be met by taxation exclusively. Nothing less can satisfy the holders of the public debt; nothing less can sustain national credit at such a standard, as will keep open to the nation the resources of loans for future emergencies.

The existing public debt of the United States (taking the accumulated wealth and rate of interest into consideration) is now comparatively larger than that of any of the States of the Old World, and is only exceeded in actual amount by that of Great Britain. It is now proposed to increase this enormous debt to such an extent that the annual interest on the addition will be nearly equal to one-fourth of the whole annual expenditures of the whole Government during the decade prior to the commencement of the rebellion. The largest amount of revenue ever drawn from the British people, in any one year, irrespective of loans, has never exceeded $378,000,000, while the amount of revenue which the United States have drawn during the first three-quarters of the current fiscal year, from the various forms of direct and indirect taxation, has been $410,000,000, or at the rate of upwards of $540,000,000 per annum. This immense sum, in opposition to the settled policy of all other nations, and in defiance of their experience has been taken mainly from the industry of the country. The present large receipts of revenue cannot, however, be accepted as any sure indication of the future; and so long as they are drawn mainly from taxes on industry they are no satisfactory indication of the prosperity of the country. For the next fiscal year, moreover, a large falling off in receipts arising from diminished importations, changes in values and consumption of industrial products, and from other causes may be expected. This deficit cannot now be easily estimated; but that it will be large cannot be doubted, especially if the country, as now seems probable, is to be visited by pestilence.

It would seem as if the mere statement of these facts ought to suffice as an argument against any immediate increase of our enormous burden of debt and taxation. If, however, we further consider the manner and distribution of the taxation by which the nation is at present raising its revenues, the argument becomes even more cogent and unanswerable.

As is well known, the exemption from taxation at present in the United States, of any form of capital, or any process of any kind of industry is the exception, rather than the rule. This system necessarily involves a most extensive duplication of taxes, and this in turn entails and maintains an undue enhancement of prices, a decrease both of production and consumption, and, consequently, of wealth; a restriction of exportations and of foreign commerce, and a large increase in the machinery and expense of the revenue collection. It needs no gift of prophecy or trained financial intellect to determine the result of a persistency in such a policy, for nations, like individuals, have limits to their resources, and nations, like individuals, may have their patriotism taxed beyond endurance. A reduction and equalization of national taxation has, therefore, become not merely expedient but imperative. Circumstances will not, however, admit of a reduction sufficient to give all the relief demanded by the nation being made at once. Hitherto, it has been already stated, a very large proportion of the revenue has been derived from the taxes on industry, or the capital which directly supports industry, and comparatively a small part from spirits, tobacco, liquors, legacies, successions and other sources, which all experience has demonstrated may be taxed most heavily without in any way arresting the progress of national development. Indeed, it may be asserted that laws sufficient to insure the collection of any large revenue from these latter sources have not yet been enacted; the existing laws being in many respects imperfect upon this plain subject. Until, therefore, new laws can be enacted, and their efficiency proved by experience, many of the worst features of the present revenue system must be retained and endured. In order to at present raise by taxation a sum sufficient to pay an annual interest of six per cent. on an addition of two hundred and fifty millions to the principal debt, viz.: fifteen millions, the present rate of taxation must be maintained on the following articles or their equivalents, the receipts of the fiscal year 1865 being assumed as the basis of the estimate: Hats, caps, bonnets, coats, vests, pants, overcoats, shirts, collars, stockings, gloves, mittens, boots, shoes, moccasins; silk, sheep wool, starch, paints of all kinds; paper of all descriptions, books, magazines, pamphlets, maps, engravings, and all printed matter; plows, harrows, cultivators, rakes, winnowing mills, hay and straw cutters; trunks, harnesses; lime, cements, building stones, bricks, stoves, pottery ware and window glass. The revenue from the direct tax on all these articles for the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, not having been in excess of $15,000,000. If, however, it is urged that the Government can afford to relieve all the above enumerated articles, and many others from taxation, and still pay the interest on the proposed addition to the debt, I reply that the condition of the revenue will not at present allow of an exemption of all the necessities of life, and all the common forms of industry from taxation, and that no principle of political economy is better established than that a tax upon one of the necessities or indispensable forms of industry is in fact upon all.

Under the above circumstances, therefore, it would seem as if nothing but the salvation of the nation itself could warrant any immediate increase of the national liabilities or the people's taxes.

I am, yours most respectfully,

DAVID A. WELLS,
Chairman United States Revenue Commission.
Hon. HUGH MCCULLOCH, Secretary of Treasury.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.... THURSDAY, April 26.

CLAIMS ON QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Mr. CLARK introduced a bill to provide for the payment of certain claims against the United States, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. It provides that the claims of all loyal citizens and residents for quartermaster's stores and services actually furnished to the Army of the United States, may be submitted, with proper proofs of the claim, to the Quartermaster-General, who may report the claim to the Third Auditor, with a recommendation for payment if the claim is found to be just, and the claimant loyal. It provides a similar reference of subsistence claims to the Commissary-General of the United States, and if the claims shall be disallowed, in whole or in part, provision is made for its prosecution before the Court of Claims, if the sum in controversy exceeds $500.

PETITION FOR THE EXPULSION OF GARRETT DAVIS.

Mr. SUMNER presented the petition of citizens of the United States, that whereas Mr. DAVIS, Senator from Kentucky, said, in the discussion of the Civil Rights Bill, that if the bill passed he should be compelled to regard himself as an enemy to the Government, and as that bill passed, he is therefore an enemy of the Government and ought to be expelled.

Mr. DAVIS—I will ask that the petition be read.

The Chair—The petition will be read at length.

The Secretary read as follows:

To the Senate of the United States:

The undersigned, citizens of the United States, earnestly pray your honorable body as Mr. DAVIS, a Senator from Kentucky, declared in his speech on the 6th instant, in relation to the passage of the bill to protect all persons in their civil rights and furnish the means of their vindication, that if the bill became a law he should feel compelled to regard himself as an enemy of the Government and to work for its overthrow; and as the bill has been declared to be the law of the land by the action of the two Houses of Congress, and as we feel bound to regard Mr. DAVIS as standing in the attitude avowed by him of an enemy of the Government, as stated in this declaration, that he be expelled from the Senate with other traitors, and held to answer for his crime. (Signed,) &c.

Mr. DAVIS—With the permission of the Senate I will make a single remark in relation to that petition. It is true that I used in substance the words used in that petition, but, by the omission of the context, it is made to be a garbled statement. As an example of garbling, the petition reminds me of a specimen quoted in one of the newspapers recently, to this effect: "The Bible teaches that there is no good." When these words were used in connection with the context, it was about in these terms: "The fool hath said in his heart that there is no God. Well, Sir, the specimen of my speech referred to in the petition is about as fair as what I have just quoted.

The petition was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE COLLECTION OF CUSTOMS.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a joint resolution, which was passed, appropriating $2,100,000 to pay the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The Senate bill to enable the New-York and Montana Iron Mining Company to purchase certain public lands, for mining purposes, was taken up, discussed, and laid aside at the expiration of the morning hour.

THE RAILROAD BILL.

At 1 o'clock the bill to facilitate commercial, military and postal communication between the several States was taken up.

Mr. MORRILL took the floor against the bill, speaking of it as a measure to give to the General Government powers expressly belonging to the States. It was passed through the House, he said, without proper consideration. He objected to the whole scope and tenor of the bill, as a blow at the whole railroad system of the United States.

THE WEST INDIES TELEGRAPH.

A message from the House here announced the passage in that body of the bill to encourage telegraphic communication between the United States and Cuba, with amendments, one of which restricts the charges of the Company to $3 50 for ten words, and another gives the United States the right to send messages to Consular agents and other officers free of charge.

Mr. GRIMES said the attempt was, while relieving the country of one monopoly on the bill before the Senate, to establish a worse one by this telegraph measure.

The Telegraph Bill was laid over for the present.

THE RAILROAD BILL (CONTINUED.)

Mr. MORRILL resumed his speech against the pending Railroad Bill.

Mr. MCDOUGAL followed Mr. MORRILL against the bill. He would regard its passage as a violation of good faith, and a departure from the fundamental principles upon which the Government was founded. He opposed the bill as against sound policy, and beyond the law of our license.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said it was beyond question that if New-Jersey had never chartered a railroad, Congress could not do it. Now what had New-Jersey done? Certainly she had not obstructed commerce in constructing a new road. He (Mr. DOOLITTLE) believed it to be the duty of Congress not only to defend the Government against it assailants, but to defend the States against an invasion of their reserved rights. The right to build a railroad was certainly one of these rights. While he was opposed to all monopolies, he was not opposed to a State having the right to judge for itself where and upon what terms a railroad should be constructed.

Mr. JOHNSON spoke against the bill as clearly unconstitutional. He had on a former occasion, as he thought, demonstrated that the measure was unconstitutional. It professed to be justified by the authority to regulate commerce between the States, and unlimited post-roads. He had supposed that the meaning of these powers had been so long established that it could not be a matter of reasonable doubt now, and that they never were intended for the purposes named in the bill.

The Senate, at 3 o'clock, went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

REFUNDING CERTAIN DUTIES.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported back the Senate bill to remit and refund certain duties, and explained the object of it.

At the expiration of the Reciprocity Treaty, some produce starting for a port of the United States was accidentally detained by ice, and this was to refund the duties levied on such produce.

The bill was considered and passed.

THE TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

Mr. MORRILL, from the same Committee, reported back the Senate bill passed April 3, to facilitate the settlement of the account of the Treasurer of the United States, and to secure certain moneys to the people of the United States, or to persons to whom they are due and who are entitled to receive the same.

Mr. MORRILL explained that the only object of the bill was to facilitate the settlement of the Treasurer's accounts.

The bill was considered and passed.

THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.

Mr. DELANO, from the Committee on the Library, asked leave to report back the joint resolution to authorize the distribution of a portion of the surplus copies of the *American State Papers* in the custody of the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, objected.

Mr. DELANO then asked leave to report back the joint resolution extending the privileges of the library of Congress to certain officers of the United States.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, objected unless the privileges were extended to all the world, including one-legged soldiers.

THE WEST INDIA TELEGRAPH.

Mr. ELIOT, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back with amendments the Senate bill to encourage telegraphic communication between the United States and the Island of Cuba, the other West India islands and the Bahamas.

The first amendment was to strike out of the second section the words "in time of war," so that it will read "at all times."

The second amendment was to insert after the words "consular agents," the words, "and the said company shall keep all its lines open to the public for the transmission of daily publications of market and commercial and other intelligence, and all messages, dispatches and communications shall be forwarded in the order in which they shall be received, and the said company shall not be permitted to charge or collect for messages transmitted through any of its submarine cables more than at the rate of $3 50 for a message of ten words.

The amendments were agreed to, and the bill, as amended, was passed.

PAYMASTERS' ACCOUNTS.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a substitute for the bill for the relief of Paymasters of the Army. The substitute directs the accounting officers to put to the credit of paymasters or additional paymasters, all sums of money paid by them to officers, soldiers or employes connected with the military service of the United States, provided such payments shall be shown to have been actually made in good faith, without fraudulent practice or intent, and where the erroneous payment was not the result of gross negligence or carelessness.

The substitute was agreed to, and the bill as amended was passed.

KANSAS CLAIMS.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK the Committee on Military Affairs was discharged from further consideration of the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of War to settle claims of the State of Kansas for the service of the militia called out on the requisition of Major-Gen. CURTIS, and it was referred to the Committee on the War Debt.

CHOLERA.

Mr. INGERSOLL, from the Committee for the District of Columbia, reported a bill placing $35,000 at the service of the Commissioner of Public Buildings for the purpose of cleaning and purifying the city, in view of the danger from cholera and other epidemics, and asked to have it put upon its passage.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, objected, but suggested its reference to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. He would examine it, and if he found it all right he would make no objection to having it taken up and disposed of.

Mr. HARDING, of Illinois, suggested an amendment looking to making the hall of the House healthy and comfortable. He had been nearly perishing since he came here for want of fresh air. It reminded him of the black hole of Calcutta.

Mr. INGERSOLL replied that there was a Committee on Ventilation of the Capitol.

The bill was read twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Mr. ANCONA, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims with a substitute for the first section. The substitute provides that the Court of Claims shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine claims on any Paymaster, Quartermaster, Commissary of Subsistence and other disbursing officers of the United States, or of his administrators or executors, for relief from responsibility on account of loss by capture or otherwise, while in the line of duty, of Government funds, vouchers, records and papers, and for which such officer was and is held responsible.

On the suggestion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, a proviso was added that an appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court as in other cases.

The amendments were agreed to, and the bill passed.

THE CURRENCY.

Mr. DELANO introduced a bill declaring certain obligations of the United States and the National Bank currency subject to taxation under State authority. It was read twice and referred to the Committee on Banks.

DABOLL'S FOG TRUMPET.

Mr. DARLING offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into and report upon the expediency of establishing DABOLL'S fog trumpet at Sandy Hook, port of New-York.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The House resumed the unfinished business of yesterday—being the Northern Pacific Railroad Bill.

Mr. KELLEY addressed the House in support of the bill. At the close of his speech Mr. STEVENS offered a substitute for the bill. The substitute changes the phraseology of the first section, by inserting before the words "shares per mile" in every place they occur the words "the interest upon;" adds a proviso to the third section "that no warrants for said lands shall be issued by the Government in advance of the construction of the several portions of the road as required by the charter;" strikes out the fifth section, and inserts in lieu of it the words: "The time limited in said charter for commencing the construction of said railroad and telegraph, and the several periods limited for completing the same, are hereby respectively extended one year."

Mr. FARNSWORTH made an argument against the bill, referring to the active exertions of the lobby agents in manipulating the Chicago Board of Trade, and procuring from it a circular requesting members from Illinois to vote for the bill. He had made a computation of the amount for which the United States would be liable under this bill, and the amount was $69,015,000. He sent to the desk and had read an extract from a pamphlet published by the Directors of the Company, estimating the value of the land granted at $473,600,000, and the entire cost of the road at $130,000,000, leaving to the shareholders a clear profit of $343,600,000. This, he said, was the representation when the Company wanted to attract capital, and yet it comes to Congress now asking further subsidies.

Mr. STEVENS suggested that if all that was true, it would be an excellent security for the guarantee asked from the Government.

Mr. FARNSWORTH replied that the object sought for in the passage of this bill was a speculative one, in order that the present Directors might sell out as others had done. He did not believe that the country needed a second railroad to the Pacific, and he thought it better that the seventy millions asked for should be used in digging a canal across the Isthmus, connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific. He had not the slightest idea that this Company would build the railroad. It would simply sell out its charter. The last Company had sold its interest for $160,000, and their charter after the passage of this bill would be worth millions of dollars. When he saw the exertions made by lobby agents and unprincipled adventurers he distrusted the whole thing. For this declaration he was responsible here or elsewhere—either in a technical or untechnical sense. [Laughter.] It would be better for the Government to construct and operate the road itself, than give away these enormous grants and subsidies.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, spoke against the bill, challenging its friends to show any clause in the Constitution justifying the appropriation of money from the National Treasury for such a purpose, and expressing his surprise that his colleague (KELLEY) would have delivered the beautiful essay which he had done to-day in favor of a measure which would take $300,000 out of the pockets of his constituency.

Mr. DONNELLY spoke in advocacy of the bill. He said the whole matter resolved itself into the question whether the United States would be safe in giving the guarantee asked for it; and certainly, if the land grant of the Company was as valuable as represented, there could be no risk in the guarantee. In the course of his remarks he referred to the suggestion made yesterday, that agents of the Central Pacific Railroad were lobbying against this bill.

Mr. HIGBY remarked that if any such influence was at work, it would most assuredly be addressed to members from California, as being most interested in the matter; but he had not seen any agent of the Central Pacific Railroad, and believed that no such influence was at work.

Mr. SPALDING, as one who had been decidedly hostile to the bill, repelled the insinuation of any railroad or other influence being brought to bear on him, and expressed the belief that the Railroad company was represented here in opposition to the bill.

Mr. DONNELLY disclaimed making any such assertion. He had simply referred to it as a suggestion that had been made in the course of the debate. He continued his speech in advocacy of the bill, and had read by the Clerk the speech made by Mr. LINCOLN to Mr. COLFAX on the very evening of the President's assassination, in which he said to Mr. COLFAX: "Tell the miners, from me, that I shall promote their interests to the utmost of my ability, because their prosperity is the prosperity of the nation, and we shall prove in a very few years that we are indeed the treasury of the world."

Mr. DONOR addressed the House in support of the bill. He proposed to consider the matter as a business man. The grant of lands made to the Company was a good bargain, if those who had it had been able to carry out the project. But they found that the moment they presented their charter to capitalists the objection was made that ten, twenty, or thirty millions would have to be expended before the lands could be made available. The consequence was they could not get American capitalists to invest in it, though they could get British capitalists to do so. Some of the best railroad men in New-England, however, had met in Worcester, examined the charter, and decided to prevent if possible its passing into the hands of British capitalists. They had taken the charter, paying only the expenses legally and honorably incurred in preliminary surveys, printing, &c. He believed the interests of the Company demanded the completion, not only of the Central, but of the Northern Pacific Railroad. He differed entirely with those who supposed that the commitment of the Government would shake the credit of the country. He had no hesitation in saying that the aid given by the Government to the Central Pacific Railroad had done as much as any other thing to give substantial credit to the Government obligations here and in Europe, because capitalists know that with the opening of a railroad to the Pacific, the production of precious metals would be doubled. He believed that if it was known to-day that by some magic the Central and Northern roads could be completed in a couple of years, and that the Government had paid a hundred millions to the roads, the fact would strengthen, not diminish, credit of the country. He had no interest, directly or indirectly, in either road, but he knew some of the gentlemen who had taken the matter in hand, and he knew that they expected to put their hands in their own pockets and produce the money to build the road. They were some of the best railroad men in the country, and they brought the image of the bill, not for speculation, but to build the road.

Mr. HUBBARD, of Connecticut, spoke for five minutes in opposition to the bill.

Mr. SMITH offered an amendment to the second section, by adding a proviso that the lands on the south side of said railroad, the proceeds of which are also to be pledged for the payment of the interest guaranteed by the Government, shall not be sold except on terms to be agreed on by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, made a strong speech against the bill, denouncing it as the vastest, greatest and most gigantic scheme of public plunder ever brought into the House of Representatives. He warned members on the Republican side of the House that they would be held by their constituents to a strict account for their votes on these stupendous appropriations of the public money and for such objects. He undertook to say that if this question were submitted to the constituents of any member, it would not get a thousand votes.

Mr. HENDERSON said that nine-tenths of his constituents would vote in favor of it.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, would make an exception in the case of his friend from Oregon; but he thought that the people living east of the Rocky Mountains should have some voice in the matter. He gloried in the spirit which Gov. FENTON, of New-York, had shown in putting the knife of the veto into the corrupt and rotten Legislature of that State, and for which he deserves a monument from the people. If the National Executive would stop vetoing Freedmen's Bureau Bills and Civil Rights Bills, and veto some schemes of legislation that were likely to pass, he would to that extent receive the gratitude of the American people.

Mr. WENTWORTH—He is going to do it, too. (Laughter.)

Mr. THAYER remarked that he saw on the files of the House another House bill entitled a bill to aid in the construction of the Kansas and Neosho Valley Railroad to connect the Great Lakes with the Gulf of Mexico, and wanted to know whether the gentleman from Illinois would give him any information about it.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, declared that he could not, and that it was impossible to keep track of these railroad schemes, they were so numerous. He wanted to know where all these schemes were to lead.

Mr. GARFIELD suggested to the Pacific Coast.

Mr. WASHBURNE—To the Pacific Coast—in a horn. [Laughter.] They would lead to the bottom of an empty treasury.

Mr. WINDOM suggested something about the Illinois Ship Canal.

Mr. WASHBURNE replied that that was an additional reason why he did not want all the money to go away in the direction of the Pacific Railroad, and mentioned the name of Gen. GRANT, as one of the corporators, put in for the sake of effect.

Mr. DARLING asked whether the gentleman himself had not moved to insert the name of Gen. GRANT, instead of MCCLELLAN.

Mr. WASHBURNE said that although he had no recollection of it, it was very likely, and was an excellent change. If the gentleman was aggrieved about it, he hoped he would make his grievance known to his constituents. Gen. GRANT had told him (Mr. WASHBURNE) that an effort had been made to get from him an endorsement of this scheme, but that he had refused to give it.

Mr. STEVENS obtained the floor, but he said he was so frightened with terrible pictures of gorgons dire and hydras, and other terrible beasts, drawn by the gentleman from Illinois, that he did not want to proceed to-night.

Mr. WASHBURNE said that in consideration of his friend's nerves he would move to adjourn.

THE EASTERN DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Speaker presented a message from the President, transmitting a communication from the Secretary of the Interior in re

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Apr. 26, 1866.

$42,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.... 108¼
3,000 U.S. 6s 5-20s, C'62 108⅝
75,000 do..... 108⅝
10,000 do..... 108⅝
28,000 U.S. 6s 5-20s C.'64 108⅝
300 do..... 108⅝
250,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C.'65 108⅝
5,000 U. S. 5s, '74 C In. 98⅜
5,000 U. S. 5s, '71, R.. 97
1,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40s, C. 95⅜
15,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, First Series..... 101⅛
12,500 do ...2d Ser. 101⅛
2,000 do ...2d call 101⅜
1,000 do. Third Ser. 101⅜
15,000 do 101⅞
7,000 N. Car. 6s..... 63½
2,500 Tenn. 6s..... 64
1,000 do ...2d call 91
11,000 do ...2d call 91
4,000 do ...2d call 91
5,000 Virginia 6s..... 69
10,000 Mo. State 6s..... 74⅜
3,000 Mo. 6s, Pacific R. Issue..... 75
1,000 Brooklyn Park L. 86
12,000 C. & M. Cer..... 26½
5,000 Mich. So. 2d M.. 88½
5,000 Al. & T. H. 2d Pr. 76
4,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st.. 83
1,000 P., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st 100
3,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d 84
1,000 Terre Haute, Alton & Ill. 73½
25, 00 Am. Gold..... s10 126⅛
10,0 Metropolitan Bk.. 122
30 Bank of Commerce.. 107½
50 do 108
5 Continental Bank.. 90½
5 do 100
10 Fourth N. Bk.. 103
10 Mer. Ex. Bank 113
7 Bank of America.. 140
300 Canton Co..... 57½
100 do 57⅝
100 Cum. Coal Pr...b30 45⅜
8-0 do 46
400 do 46½
25 Spring M. Coal.. 53
75 do 53
350 West. U. Teleg'h.. 57
100 Amer. Coal Co..... 62
100 Quick. Min. Co..... 53
600 Mariposa Pr..... 21⅜
30 do 22
300 do 22½
400 do 23
100 At. Mail S. Co..... 126
100 do 126¼
100 do.....s30 125

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$20,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C.'62 106⅜
100 Quick. Min. Co..... 57
100 Boston Water P.... 36⅜
100 do 36½
100 N. Y. Central..... 90
500 do 92⅝
600 do 92⅞
200 do 92⅞
200 Reading R..... 104⅜
300 do 104⅝
100 Erie R..... 75⅛
100 do 75⅜
100 Erie R. Pref..... 78⅜
100 Mich. Cen. R..... 106⅛
23 M. S. & N. I. R.... 83⅛
100 Mt. Cen. R..... 119
200 Chic. & N. W. P.... 30½
200 do 30⅝
200 do 30⅞
100 Chi. & R. I..... 123
100 P., Ft. W. & C..... 98⅜
50 P. F. W. & C..... 98⅜
100 do 98⅜
100 Erie R. P..... 78
600 do s5 77⅞
500 Reading R..... 104⅝
300 Mich. S. & N. I.... 83
100 do s10 83⅝
600 do 83⅞
100 do s30 83⅞
400 do .....2d call 83⅞
100 Ill. Cen. R..... 119
200 do s30 119
300 Cleve. & Pitts..... 87⅞
200 do b10 87⅝
600 Erie R..... 73⅞
100 do b30 73⅝
100 do .....2d call 73⅝
600 Chic. & N. W..... 29⅛
200 do b10 29⅜
300 Mich. S. & N. I.... 83⅝
100 do s30 83⅝
100 Hud. R. R. R..... 110
100 do .....2d call 110⅛
100 do 110⅜
100 do 110⅝
100 do 110¾
100 do .....2d call 110¾
100 do 110⅞
100 Cleve. & Pitts..... 87⅝
100 do s10 87⅞
1000 do s30 106
1000 do 106⅛
100 Mich. Cen. R..... 106⅜
100 Ill. Central R..... 118⅛
100 do 118⅜
100 do 118⅝
100 do 118⅞
100 do 119
100 Cleve. & Pitts..... 87⅝
100 do s10 87⅞
100 do 88
100 do b3 30⅛
100 do b3 30⅜
100 Chic. & N. W. P.... 30⅝
100 do b30 30⅞
300 do 30⅞
800 P., Ft. W. & C. x-d.... 99⅛
100 do s10 99⅜
100 do 99⅜
100 do b3 99½

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000 Ohio & M. Cer.. 26½
10,000 do s3 26⅜
600 Canton Co..... 57½
100 do b3 57⅜
200 Cleve. & Pitts..... 88
200 do s3 88⅛
300 Spruce H. C..... 5½
100 do 5⅝
2.0 do b3 5⅝
200 do b3 5⅝
200 do 5⅝
200 Quicksilver 52½
500 Mariposa Pref..... 22
100 N. Y. Central..... 93⅛
200 do s3 93⅜
500 do 93⅜
100 do b3 93⅜
100 do 93⅜
100 Erie R. do b30 73⅜
600 do s3 73⅜
100 do b3 73⅜
500 Hud. R. R. x-d..... 110
200 do s3 110⅛
200 Reading R..... 105
200 Cleve. & Tol. x-d 105

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 O. & M. C.....s3 26
10,000 do s3 26⅛
200 Canton Co..... 57
100 do 56⅞
200 do 56½
100 Cum. Coal..... 44
200 Quicksilver 52⅜
200 do .....s 52⅝
200 New-York Cen..... 93
100 do s3 93⅛
100 Hud. Riv. R. x-d.c 109⅜
100 Erie Railroad..... 73
300 do s3 73⅛
100 do 73⅛
300 do s3 73⅜
100 Chic. & N. W. P.... 29⅞
200 do s3 29⅝
100 do b3 29⅝
100 do 29⅝
100 do b3 29⅝
100 do 29⅝
100 do b3 29⅝
100 do

port which furnished a better market. If such was the intention, when the cargo left Wilmington, then its *status* is fixed, and the original guilt continued to the time of the capture, notwithstanding the stoppage at an intermediate port and transshipment. (The *Maria*, 6 Rob., 201; the *Charlotte Sophia*, 6 Rob., 205, note 1.)

A case of "probable cause" is clearly made out, and it is unnecessary to discuss the evidence with a view of showing whether the cargo or vessel should have been condemned, as the captors do not complain of the judgment of the Court below.

The District Court committed no error in refusing to give the claimants damages and costs, as against the United States or the captors. The decree of the District Court is therefore affirmed, with costs.

Bebee, Beasi & Donohue for appellants. James Speed, Attorney-General, and J. Hubley Ashton, Assistant, for the Government.

Seamen's Wages—Seamen Injured During Voyage—Articles, Counsel Fee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

John Heaney vs. the steamboat Thomas Collyer.—This was an action for seamen's wages. The steamboat was under a charter to the Government intending to run out of Washington. The libelant was shipped in this port and signed articles on March 1, 1864, which described the voyage as "from the port of New-York to ports in the United States, subject to the orders of the United States Government; term of time not to exceed three calendar months if not sooner discharged." On the 15th of December, the libelant with two others, under the directions of the engineer, went into the wheel for the purpose of starting the engine, which was on its centre. As he was coming out after getting the wheel off, the wheel was started and he was caught and his leg broken. He was sent to the Government Hospital at City Point, and remained there till April 16, when his limb was healed, but leaving him a cripple. He went on board the steamer and came in her to Washington, where he left her and came to New-York, whither the steamboat also returned on May 3.

While in the hospital he received from the master the amount of his wages calculated up to that time, but gave no receipt.

The libelant claimed to recover wages up to the return of the vessel.

The claimant defended on the ground that the injury was caused by the libelant's own negligence; also that the libelant was shipped on the personal credit of Isaac O. Phillips, who had contracted with the owner of the steamer to furnish part of her crew and wages, at the expense of a gross sum per month, and also that the injury to the libelant operated as a discharge, and that therefore no wages were due after that date.

Held by the Court—That the right of a mariner injured in the progress of a voyage to recover his wages for the voyage as well as the expenses of his cure cannot be questioned.

That on the evidence this injury was not caused by such negligence of the libelant as should prevent the application of the rule.

That there is no evidence that the libelant knew of the agreement with Phillips or shipped in any other than the ordinary way on the credit of the vessel, her master and owners.

That the mere fact that of the libelant's receiving wages while in the hospital up to the date of the accident, without objection, is not inconsistent with his afterwards demanding what might be legally due him.

That therefore he is entitled to be paid the wages due him.

That though the libelant contends that he did not read the articles and is not therefore bound by them, but can recover wages up to the arrival of the vessel in her home port, the Court is satisfied that he understood the period of his connection with the vessel to be three months, and he can recover wages only for that time.

That that sum ought to have been paid him without suit, whereas no offer of any sum whatever appears to have been made him.

That in order that he may receive his wages without deduction, the Court allows, in addition to the wages, a counsel fee of $50.

Decree therefore for wages at $45 a month, from Dec. 15 to March 1, beside interest, counsel fee and costs.

Action to Compel Specific Performance of a Contract—When an Injunction will not be Dissolved.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Barnard, Presiding Justice, and Sutherland and Ingraham, J. J.

E. More vs. *Gustav Theisen.*—This action was brought to compel the defendant to execute and deliver a deed of the premises No. 92 East Seventeenth-street under a contract made by the plaintiff and defendant, by the terms of which the property was sold to plaintiff for $12,000, payment to be made as follows: $1,000 on the execution of the contract, at which time defendant was to give possession; $1,000 in thirty days thereafter, and a note with a satisfactory indorser for $4,000 payable in one year; the plaintiff to assume a mortgage then upon the premises for $6,000. The plaintiff paid the $1,000, and tendered the second $1,000, with an indorsed note for $4,000, but the defendant refused to deliver any deed, or to receive the note or the money. The plaintiff entered into possession, whereupon defendant instituted proceedings for forcible entry and detainer against plaintiff, which action was fully tried three several times before Justice Gale and a Jury, but the latter were unable to agree. A notice of *lis pendius* was afterward filed in this action, and an injunction obtained herein, restraining the defendant from interfering with the plaintiff from the enjoyment by her of the premises, and also enjoining the defendant from instituting further proceedings to recover possession of the property in question. A motion was then made before Mr. Justice Clerke to dissolve the injunction, which motion was, after argument, denied. From the order denying this motion, defendant appealed to the General Term of Court. The General Term, after argument before a full bench, have just decided that the Special Term order be affirmed, with costs.

For appellant, Charles Goepp, Esq.; for respondent, Alexander H. Reavy, Esq.

Can a Subscribing Witness to a Will Recover a Legacy?

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—SECOND DISTRICT.

Before Judge Sergeant.

Cornell Woolley, allocutrix, &c.—This action was brought by the plaintiff, who was a subscribing witness to the will of the late Isaac M. Woolley, to recover a legacy of $1,200 left him in the will.

At the probate of the will the plaintiff was a witness, and on his testimony in part the will was admitted to probate. On that state of facts the executrix refused to pay the legacy, claiming that under the provisions of the revised statutes, allowing a legatee to testify, but making the legacy void in such a case, the plaintiff had no legal claim to the legacy.

The plaintiff contended that as parties interested were allowed to testify under a general law, the plaintiff could be a witness in favor of the will, without reference to the former statute, and therefore was not bound by the restriction in it. Also, that the fact that the plaintiff resided out of the State of New-York rendered his testimony unnecessary to the probate of the will, and that this case was not within the statute. The defendant claimed that the plaintiff having testified, voluntarily brought himself within the statute.

The Court did not pass on the first question, but on the ground that the witness resided out of the State at the time of the probate of the will, ordered judgment for the plaintiff.

For plaintiff, L. A. Fuller. For defendant, M. C. & L. E. Riggs.

False Representations in the Sale of a House—Important to House-Buyers.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Jones and a Jury.

Caldwell vs. *Fetterich.*—This was an action arising out of alleged fraud in falsely representing the manner in which a house in Sixtieth-street was built.

The plaintiff in his complaint claims that the defendant, in order to induce him to purchase the house, fraudulently represented to plaintiff that the foundations of the building extended down to the natural earth—the ground in that vicinity being filled in—that it was built of good material, and every respect in a workmanlike manner. After the contract of sale was made plaintiff ascertained that the foundations were laid on plank, and the plank rested on filled-in earth, that the inside was plastered with ground fine, and in some places it was put directly on the bricks; that the door frames were two inches wider at the top than at the bottom, and generally, that the materials were poor, and the workmanship bad. The case was tried some time ago, when we gave a full report in the TIMES. The Jury then failed to agree. This time the trial has occupied the attention of the Court for seven days, resulting in a verdict for plaintiff for the full amount claimed, $4,129 12.

For plaintiff, Ira D. Warren, Esq.; for defendant, Albert Mathews, Esq.

Decisions.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 26.

By Judge Cardozo.

Logan *vs.* Devlin; see opinion. Carter *vs.* Evans; bail reduced to $250. Moneuse *vs.* Moneuse; see opinion.

By Judge Brady.

Dusenberry *vs.* Broody; motion granted; see opinion. Bowman *vs.* De Peyster; motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—APRIL 26.

Champion *vs.* Josiyn; judgment affirmed.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Justice CLERKE.—Nos. 106, 92, 87, 97, 96, 108, 111, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 121, 124, 125, 126, 130. The general call commences at No. 131.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Justice DAVIS on the third floor of No. 78 Duane-street.—Nos. 125, 171, 220.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Both parts adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to May 5.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Parts I and II adjourned for the term.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Patrick Quinn, a respectable-looking man, was charged with cruelty to a horse. The complaint was drawn up under the old law. Defendant pleaded guilty to the accusation. Officer William Smith said the horse was drawing a load of paving-stones and the cart got stuck in a rut. Prisoner, when the officer came up, was beating the horse most unmercifully with a big piece of timber, to make it start. Prisoner, when asked what made him beat the horse in such a cruel manner, said he thought he was doing a favor to the man and owner. The locksmith who was in difficulty, but if he ever saw a man in difficulty again, he would pass on and mind his own business. On his plea of guilty he was fined $20. Prisoner said that was hard. The Court replied that he might think so, but he would not stand the same beating that he gave the horse for the same money.

YOUNG BURGLARS.

John Cruise and Michael Connolly, aged 16, were charged with breaking into a baggage car at the railroad depot and attempting to steal the contents of a trunk, the property of Abel H. Hawley. According to the testimony of the officer, they have as many aliases as they have years on their heads. The car was forced open with burglars' implements, and as soon as they got inside they picked out the handsomest trunk in the lot, anticipating that they would find money and jewelry in it. They did not wait to pick the lock, but, turning the trunk on its face with a powerful "jimmy," they tore the bottom out. While making a selection of the goods in the car, Officer Morrill happened to look in and detected them. They were convicted and sent to the House of Refuge.

CHARGED WITH KEEPING A DISORDERLY HOUSE.

Patrick Benton, proprietor of the liquor-store, No. 266 Avenue B, was charged with keeping a disorderly house by Capt. John Cameron. It was about the weakest complaint of the kind that was ever tried. No girls were kept there, no boarders found lodging there, no fights were ever known to have occurred in the house, and no passers-by were ever disturbed. The worst feature of the house was, according to the testimony, that several noted thieves had been seen to go in and drink there. On Sunday evening, the 15th of April, Capt. Cameron and a posse of Police made a descent on defendant's porter-house. In the back room sixteen prisoners were captured, who were looking on at four men playing a game of whist for the drinks. There was no noise in the house at the time, nor could the card-players be seen from the street. This card-playing was all that Capt. Cameron knew of the house, and it was the only time he had ever been in it. Officer John Harris said the house bore a very bad character; he never saw any fighting in the house, but he had seen quarreling the same as in other liquor stores. On Sunday evening when the descent was made there was Thomas Kelly playing cards. He was once sent to the State prison for five years. Frederick Hooper was also in the place; he had been on Blackwell's Island for larceny. Peter was Phil. Farly, he couldn't say he was a thief, but he associated with thieves. He had also seen in there Michael Smith, a thief; Killery, a thief; John Burns, a murderer, for whom there was a reward of $500. On the cross-examination of witness, he said he never saw any of these men do anything there except take a drink. A number of neighbors were called to prove the bad character of the house, and to show it was an annoyance to the neighborhood, instead of that, they all said that as far as they knew it was a respectable house, and was no cause of trouble to them. Without going into a defence the accused was acquitted.

A HOTEL THIEF.

James Johnstone, a noted hotel thief, pleaded guilty to two charges of larceny from the Metropolitan Hotel. Judge DOWLING said the prisoner was known to the police as an old offender. It was his profession to go into hotels and rob the guests, and expected ought to be discharged, as the complainants would not stop in the city to prosecute. A week ago the prisoner was followed by an officer, who saw that he had a bundle round his body. He went into a house on the corner of Wooster and Houston-streets, and there changed his clothing and escaped. On his plea of guilty he was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION.

THURSDAY, April 26, 1866.

Present—John Brice, Esq., President; Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, McBrien, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, Ely, Ryers, Reilly, Loew, Masterson, Varnum, O'Brien.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman O'Brien—

Resolved, That Thirty-first-street, from the First to the Fifth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, the property-owners to pay one-half of the expense and the City the remaining half.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By the same—

Resolved, That the sidewalks on Thirty-seventh-street, from the Second to the Third-avenue, be flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That the Committee on Arts and Sciences of the Board of Aldermen, and the Committee on National Affairs of the Board of Councilmen, be and they are hereby authorized and empowered and directed on behalf of the Corporation of the New-York City, to procure for, and present to the Third Regiment New-York State National Guard, a stand of regimental colors, at a cost not to exceed the sum of eight hundred dollars, which is hereby appropriated therefor, and the Comptroller is authorized and directed to draw a warrant in payment for the same, upon the presentation of the proper vouchers, and charge the same to the account of City Contingencies.

Which was referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

By Alderman VanVoorhis—

Resolved, That One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, from the Fourth-avenue to the Harlem River, be numbered under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Flynn—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to set apart from the appropriation made for City Contingencies for the present year, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, to be applied in regular monthly payments of the salary of the Messenger to the City Librarian for the twelve months next ensuing.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be requested and is hereby authorized to locate the Eighth Judicial District Court in premises known as Number Thirty-seven, Hose Company's house, stable-room, &c., on Seventy-second-st., near Seventh-avenue, said premises being now unoccupied.

Which was referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

By Alderman O'Brien—

Resolved, That the Croton Board be and they are hereby authorized and directed to pave Thirty-seventh-street, from the First to the Third-avenue, with Belgian pavement.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That Fifty-third-street, from the Eighth to the Eleventh avenues, be paved with the Belgian pavement or trap block under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the sidewalks on the southerly side of Fourth-street, between Birth and Seventh avenues, be flagged to its full width where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Moore—

By Alderman Loew—

Whereas, The present facilities afforded for the transaction of the business centered at Washington Market are not in accordance with the requirements of the public; the building is unsightly, old and dilapidated, and the stands and stalls are arranged without regard to order, system or convenience; and

Whereas, It is of the first necessity to devise some means by which these several disabilities may be remedied, without interfering to any considerable extent with the business of the market, and as it is entirely feasible to construct a neat and commodious building for market purposes (the materials to be of iron) in sections, on the present site of the old market, without causing any serious interruption to the business now daily transacted, be it therefore

Resolved, That a special committee of five be appointed to inquire and report to the Board the best and most expeditious manner of erecting a neat iron structure, one story high, for market purposes, on the site of the present Washington Market, the contemplated building to be erected in sections, and to be so arranged as to present no impediment to the transaction of the business of the present market during the construction of new buildings.

Alderman Ely moved to amend by striking out from the resolution the words "a Special Committee of five be appointed," and inserting the words "Committee on Markets."

Which was carried on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, McBrien, Flynn, Gedney, Ely, Ryers, Reilly, Varnum, O'Brien—10.

Negative—Aldermen Norton, Shannon, The President, Loew—4.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Norton moved that when this Board adjourn it, it be to meet on Monday next, the thirtieth instant, at two o'clock.

Which was carried.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Repairs and Supplies reported a resolution to furnish badges of officers to Justices of the District Courts.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Repairs and Supplies presented a report directing the Comptroller to obtain a site for a station-house for the Twenty-ninth Precinct Police.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Law reported the ordinance from the Board of Councilmen relative to the blasting of rocks in the City of New-York.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, McBrine, Flynn, Gedney, Ely, Ryers, Reilly, The President, Masterson, Varnum, O'Brien—13.

Negative—Alderman Loew—1.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Moore moved that the Committee on Salaries and Offices be discharged from further consideration of the ordinance concerning the salary of the messenger to the Corporation Counsel.

Which was carried and the paper laid over.

On motion the Board then adjourned, and the President announced that the Board stood adjourned until next Monday, the thirtieth instant, at two o'clock.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

EXTREME VALUE PAID FOR DIAMONDS, SECOND-HAND WATCHES, JEWELRY OLD GOLD & SILVER. ORIGINAL JACOBS, 807 BROADWAY

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

THE IMPROVED FRENCH RANGE,

Manufactured by BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., also, the CELEBRATED HARRISON'S EUROPEAN RANGE, and every variety of hotel cooking apparatus. Over 300 hotels and restaurants are using our apparatus, to any and all of which we confidently refer.

No. 265 Canal-st.

After May 1, Nos. 347 and 349 Water-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—"TO DR. COLTON is due the credit of saving the use of this important agent (Nitrous Oxide) in the practice of dentistry."—*Letter from Dr. Carnochan.* That we administer the gas in the most safe and efficient manner, 18,000 patients and the medical profession of New-York will testify. Offices, Nos. 19 and 30 Cooper Institute.

N. E. GRIFFINS, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., NEW, opposite Lord & Taylor's; the largest and cheapest Dental Establishment in the world; fresh gas every day; every operation in dentistry performed at unusually low prices.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, AT AUCTION.—P. C. BULKLEY will sell, on SATURDAY, April 28, at 1 o'clock, on the premises, six houses, recently built, all in perfect order and ready for immediate occupancy, with from 2 to 5 acres of land each, in Cottage Park, situated on Grace Church-street road, about 10 minutes' drive from Rye or Portchester depot. The property is situated in one of the most select neighborhoods in the county, and it is seldom such an opportunity offers to persons desirous of purchasing country homes. Each plot can be divided from the others, or parties purchasing can beautify and improve their grounds together. Seven trains daily each way from Rye to Portchester. Steamboat landing 5 minutes' walk from the property. Four unimproved plots in the park will also be sold at the same time. The 9¼ and 11¼ trains from 27th-st. will arrive in time for the sale. Fifty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on the property. Photographs of the houses and lithographic maps of the park can be seen at the office, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE DOUBLE THREE-story brick house, No. 56 9th-st., near 8th-av.; house 22x60 feet, in good order and ready for immediate occupancy; price $30,000, including fixtures, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE residence of the late John Griffin, in Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y., about ¾ of a mile from Mamaroneck depot, an expensive-built house, 45x45; wing attached, 22x 30; stable, with hay-loft, &c., with brick containing 19 handsomely finished rooms; parlor large; floors hardwood; water drawn on second story; furnace, bath, carriage-house, ice-house, barn, stables, hennery, wood-house, boat-house, used for bathing; about 15 acres of choice land fronting the Boston post road, sloping to the water; grounds tastefully laid out with ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c., &c.; a large variety of young and bearing fruit trees, choice selections; also, a fine Hitchen garden. For further particulars inquire on the premises, of Mr. D. L. ROGERS.

FOR SALE AT NEWTON, NEW-JERSEY.—A large and elegant mansion, located in the centre of the village, within three minutes' walk of churches, schools, post-office, &c., about two acres of land beautifully laid out in lawn, garden, orchard, &c. The house was built in 1862 in the very best manner, and after a most attractive style of architecture; hall 8 feet wide, with large parlor, library, sitting and dining-rooms on first floor, with kitchen, butler's pantry, &c., in the rear; six fine bedrooms and bath-room on second floor, and two in attic, heated by a low-pressure steam furnace; is supplied with hot and cold water and Smith's range; cellar under the whole thoroughly drained and cemented; marble mantels throughout, and a "low down" grate in every room; large detached stable, fronting street, 47 feet front by 42 feet deep, with two-story kitchen 20x26 feet. The stable is new, built of brick, covered with slate, stalls for five horses, with abundant carriage room, and choice fruits of all kinds. For a full and explicit description of this fine place call on HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York. Fifteen acres first-rate land can be had with it if desired.

FOR SALE AT NORWALK, CONN.—THE elegant residence and country seat of the late C. B. White, containing about 40 acres of land in a high state of cultivation; the dwelling is large, and contains about 12 rooms; parlors, carriage-house, stable, sheds, piggery, hennery, &c., &c.; shade and shrubbery very fine; good fruit, large garden, &c.; location on a high, healthy and pleasant street; within two minutes' walk of churches, banks, and depot of the horse railroad; all in all a most desirable residence; within two hours of New-York by New-Haven Railroad.

The above will be sold for cash, and on liberal terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE formerly occupied by Johnston Livingston, at Livingston, Columbia County, New-York. The premises contain about 73 acres of land, divided into lawn, garden, orchard and farming land. House is large and new, two stories, attic and basement, coach-house, stable, barns, porter's lodge, &c. Located close to the village of Livingston, and about 3 miles distant from the City of Hudson. The views are very beautiful, embracing the Catskill Mountain and the mountain ranges to the east, &c. The situation is one of the healthiest in the State. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEATS OR FARMS AT Scarsdale, Westchester County, 1½ miles east of Harlem Railroad Depot. Two farms of 160 acres each, adjoining, with a medium-sized farm-house and outbuildings on each. Also, a small building lot for sale, and the property is located on very elevated ground, commanding an extensive view of the Sound and glimpses of the Palisades on the Hudson River. It would be sold in villa plots or parties desiring to build, or in separate farms. Possession immediately. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 21 Pine-st.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Combining the advantages of city and country; fine water views; eight minutes' walk from the depots of two roads; Hartford and Harlem; 45 trains per day; healthier; location healthy; house contains sixteen rooms; hot and cold water; good cellar, ice-house and stable, carriage-house and garden; fruit in abundance; shrubbery, lots, with choice fruits; can give immediate possession. F. STEVENS, No. 2 Gold-st., or J. COUNCELLOR, No. 7 Bridge-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—FARM AND RESIDENCE, containing 61 acres of first quality of land, situated one mile from the depot at the banks of the Susquehanna River, and on the line of the Erie Railroad; 50 acres under cultivation, balance wood lot; fine fruit orchard of apples, peaches, &c.; the buildings are a first-class dwelling, barns, carriage-house, tenant-house, &c., all new and convenient. The situation for a residence, for beauty and healthfulness, is unsurpassed in this section of the country. Terms apply to WM. B. LEONARD, No. 44 White-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT CENTRAL MORRISANIA, A two-story, basement and attic frame house; has 12 rooms, finished in best style, with modern improvements, water, gas, speaking-tubes, &c.; has large garden well stocked with the best vegetables, fine grapes and cherry trees, smaller fruits in abundance, 12 varieties of grapes, han-house and outbuildings, all in good order. Will be sold cheap. Apply to JOHN B. BUXTON, No. 704 Broadway, up-stairs.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY PLACE on the banks of the Hudson; large and convenient dwelling and outhouses; with or without the rich furniture and appointments; 21 acres of fruitful land, abundance of fruit of all kinds; also, stock and farming implements; a property which will rapidly increase in value, lying within one mile of the business centre of a thriving village. For terms, &c., apply to J. S. MOON, No. 206½ 4th-av.

AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE WITH 4 grounds adjoining, if desired; for sale, to close an estate, No. 128 President-st., between Clinton and Court sts., Brooklyn; house is 22 feet wide, in first-rate order, ready for occupancy; rent, $1,200. Can be seen any time in day. For terms apply to S. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 129 Pearl-st., New-York, or in evening at No. 191 President-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, 20 feet front, 100 feet deep; 4 feet corder; property restricted all round; beautifully finished in black walnut; all improvements; has 14 rooms; neighborhood unexceptionable; with or without furniture; rent, $1,800 per year; No. 213 East 40th-st. Apply to H. A. BARTLETT, No. 32 Beekman-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A GOOD HOUSE, containing 8 rooms, 21 about 16 by 100 feet, beautifully situated on Bergen Point, N. J., on the line of New-York Bay, 20 minutes from New-York by Central Railroad, or 40 minutes by horse-cars from Jersey City Ferry, at all hours. Inquire of A. TAYLOR SUTTEN, No. 51 Cortlandt-st., or V. HAVENS, No. 18 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND—A MILE and a half from Factoryville or Port Richmond Landings, a country residence and six acres of land, laid out with ornamental and fruit trees of all kinds, kitchen garden, &c.; house 2½ stories high, 17 rooms, with stable and outhouses all in good order. Apply to M. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or Squire CLUTE, Factoryville Landing.

FOR SALE—NEAR GREENPORT, L. I., THE Wickham Farm, known as Grove, the residence of the late Dr. J. W. Lord; there are 62 acres of land, 17 of which are woodland, 5 acres of pear trees; garden and lawn inclosed by buckthorn hedges; the place is bounded by Long Island Sound on the north; altogether a very desirable seaside residence. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT STAMFORD, CONN., A SMALL cottage and village lot, containing eight good-sized rooms, exclusive of attic, within five minutes' walk of the railroad depot and post-office; lot 60 feet front by 140 feet deep; price $4,000. If not sold at private sale, it will be sold at auction on SATURDAY, April 28, at 3 o'clock. Address A. G. W., Box No. 18 Stamford.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT at Riverdale, 13 miles from the City, containing three acres in lawns and garden; handsome gothic buildings; fruit, ornamental and forest trees; the most complete modern improvements; the owner being obliged to reside in the West, will sell the place much less than cost. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

SING SING.—FOR SALE, 1¼ MILES FROM the station, an excellent house with about three acres of land, beautifully laid out; fine evergreens, apples, peaches, &c.; a very desirable and cheap place. Inquire of A. S. RICHARDS & CO., No. 44 Cortlandt-st., or of DAVID McCORD, Sing Sing.

FOR SALE—IN VANNEST-PLACE, FORMERLY Bay-st., Jersey City, two and a half min. from ferry, two very desirable medium size houses, newly built with all the modern improvements, just entirely completed and ready for occupancy; to be sold during the day; terms easy. Inquire of E. SMITH, No. 124 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS brown-stone house, with all modern improvements, 5 minutes' walk of Central Park entrance; No. 58 60th-st., north side, 20 feet east of Lexington-av.; will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire on premises of JOHN GLASS, owner and builder.

HIGH BRIDGE PROPERTY FOR SALE. —A plot of land just south of the High Bridge, fronting on Harlem River, Reach-st. and High Bridge-av., having a water grant to the Harbor Commissioners' pier line and a dock recently finished, containing 9 acres of land. Apply to H. FINDLAY, No. 21 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FARM NEAR Morristown, of 84 acres; good land, two running brooks, plenty of fruit, good house and buildings, which would be rented with or without the wood, or a part of the land. Address D., Box No. 62 Post-office, Morristown, or W. GRIFFITHS, No. 42 Beaver-st.

$2,250.—FOR SALE, NEAR TOTTENVILLE Station, Staten Island, a neat house of six rooms; 2 acres of land; a rich garden land, with a front on the Sound; owner on the property adjoining. Dr. F. STEWART.

TWO LOTS IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE. One on Amity-st. near Clinton, one on Clinton near Amity, first-class neighborhood, convenient to South Ferry and Court-st. cars. Apply to D. MARTIN, No 75 Warren st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, DWELLING-house in complete order, with stable and garden; five bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, &c. Terms easy. Apply to C. H. ROOSEVELT, No. 15 Nassau-st., or at New-Rochelle.

A HANDSOME FAMILY MANSION FOR SALE—Situated in the Ninth Ward, Brooklyn, combining the advantages of a country residence with modern conveniences and easy access to the City. Price, $14,000. Apply to B. SHAIN, No. 25 Duane-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—TWO OF THOSE FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone houses, Nos. 73 and 74 West 49th-st., very superior; possession immediately; price $26,000; also one to let. Inquire of the owner, JOHN C. SARES, No. 52 West 45th-st.

FOR SALE—AT WEST HOBOKEN, N. J., A first-class country residence, with about two acres of ground; large stone, shrubs and trees, and a variety of first-class selection. Immediate possession. Address Box No. 2,393 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE AT ASTORIA—A GOOD HOUSE with 14 acres of land, two miles from the landing. Price $9,000. Apply to JOSIAH BLACKWELL, in the village.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone houses and lots Nos. 46, 47 and 48 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., splendidly finished with rosewood doors, &c. W. FANNING, No. 37 West 20th-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE NEAR Englewood, just finished, containing fifteen rooms, with three acres of land, two of them being orchard. Inquire of JOS. B. MILLER, Englewood, N. J.

FOR SALE.

RYE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE AT RYE, ten minutes' walk from the Post Chester Depot, a magnificent country residence, commanding a view of Long Island Sound and surrounding country for 5 miles.

THE HOUSE is large and in complete order, and contains 10 rooms, hall, &c., and is heated with hot and cold water. Stabling, carriage-house, ice-house, and carpet throughout with Brussels and three-ply carpets, laid down last year, and nearly furnished.

OUT-BUILDINGS are of recent construction, with every convenience; large cattle-shed, 50 feet long, with room for 12 horses; barn, piggery and sheds, &c., &c.—all nearly finished.

THE GROUNDS are over 6 acres, beautifully ornamented with landscape beds, shrubbery, grassed walks, summer-house, statuary and fish-ponds, filled with fish; shade trees of large growth, and fruit trees of the choicest kinds in great abundance. The above property is one of the most desirable in the county.

A KITCHEN GARDEN of over one and a half acres, with hot beds, green-house, grapery, and stocked with gooseberry, currant, blackberry and raspberry bushes, and about 1,000 of the best varieties of Pear dwarf plants.

A PLACE every way desirable for a permanent home or Summer residence; the sea bathing is excellent, and the situation unsurpassed for health. The sidewalks on the avenue, from the house to the depot, will be flagged this Spring, and gas introduced into the street. Immediate possession given.

For particulars, &c., apply to W. E. PEYTON, No. 26 Bowery, New-York.

HAGGERTY & PHELPS.

AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY. JUSTUS M. PHELPS.

We have on hand in this City, on Staten Island, Long Island and New-Jersey,

SOME VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

HAGGERTY & PHELPS.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—A very desirable new country residence, with 17 rooms, having all the modern improvements (gas included,) with ten acres of land in high state of cultivation, the very best on Long Island, with suitable out-buildings and gardener's cottage; choice fruit trees, shrubbery, &c., &c.; boating healthy and convenient to the city; only 12 miles from New-York on the Long Island Railroad; one-half mile from Willow-tree Station; easy of access; two lines of railroad are now, and the third will soon be, in operation within a short distance of the property; it will be sold at a bargain. For particulars, call or address W. YOUNGBLOOD, No. 83 Nassau-st., Room No. 6.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR HALF INTEREST in a large Yellow Pine Timber Tract and Sawmill, situated on the Ogeechee River and Georgia Central Railroad, in the State of Georgia, together with all the stock and fixtures, consisting of 50 mules and horses, 10 pairs timber wheels, dwelling house, store, blacksmith shop, stock in store, stables, and other improvements, forage, &c. The agent now in charge, and all the hands, will remain with the purchaser. A partner will be taken on the whole sale on accommodating terms. The location is particularly healthy, and the investment in every way desirable. For further particulars, apply to DAVIDSON & JONES, No. 25 Pine-st., New-York.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated on the Hudson River, convenient to railroad depot, containing thirty-four acres, on which there is a large dwelling, carriage-house, gate-house, barns, sheds, ice-house, all in excellent order and recently built of the best materials; the house stands on high ground, commanding an excellent view of the river and adjacent country. The property will be sold with the furniture and horses, carriages, wagons, sleighs, &c., if desired. Apply on the premises, of WILLIAM MALLORY, Staatsburgh, N. Y., per Hudson River Railroad, or to JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier Railroad.

FOR SALE—TO IRON OR STEEL MANUFACTURERS.—The property known as the New-York Steel Company's Works, situated on Staten Island, in the town of Northfield, Richmond County, New-York, with 14 acres of land and the buildings thereon, consisting of the necessary machinery and furnaces for making steel and iron; the whole complete and in good running order. Drawings and diagrams may be seen by applying to COURTLANDT PALMER, or } Trustees, CHARLES D. GIBSON, } No. 52 William-st.

BOILING SPRING, NEW-JERSEY—BUSINess men in want of country homes, with rapid, prompt and frequent trains, should look at this locality. The first station on the Erie Railroad, a broad gauge national highway; ten trains each way daily; annual commutation $50; 39 minutes from New-York, 24 minutes from Jersey City. Three new designs for cottages, $6,000 and $10,000; also, new building sites, $500 each. Apply to GEO. E. & F. W. WOODWARD, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

A VILLA AT NEWPORT FOR SALE—A With over five acres of land, large and complete buildings, well and tastefully furnished, gas and water; stable with four (4) stalls and room for eight (8) carriages and four (4) servants. The site overlooks the ocean, and is one of the finest in Newport. The whole can now be bought at a bargain, the owner having decided to go to Europe. Apply for further particulars, &c., apply to ALFRED SMITH, Newport, R. I.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE NEAT two-story and attic house with basements and undercellar (frame filled in with brick) on Franklin-av., between Willoughby and De Kalb places. Also, two three-story brick houses on Monroe-st., near Marcy-av. Price $3,000 each.

Also, the cottage and lots adjoining. Price $2,500. Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A STONE HOUSE, FRAME BARN, and 10 acres of land, at Demarest Station, Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, one-third of a mile from the station, and 18 miles from New-York City; the neighborhood is healthy, and the situation elevated and with fine views; price $6,000. Apply at the office of the *Bankers' Magazine*, No. 46 Pine-st., or to JOHN DEVOR, on the premises.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE LATE FIRE at Nos. 260 and 262 Broadway, we have removed our office to No. 249 Broadway. Have for sale a great variety of beautiful suburban villas and country seats in all directions, and less than one hour by rail, at prices ranging from $1,250 to $25,000. Some rare bargains. PURDELL & CO., No. 249 Broadway, second floor, front.

ELEGANT FARM OF 92½ ACRES, IN Orange County, near Goshen, and ¼ mile from depot; house, (12 rooms,) barns and all outbuildings, orchard, &c., &c.; also, 15 acres of wood-land. Inquire of farming tools, the full best; 11 acres grain; sell for $9,250; terms easy; hives of bees, &c. F. ZEGLIO, No. 13 Centre-st.

FARM OF 33 ACRES FOR SALE ON Staten Island, three miles from the ferry, Tompkinsville, commanding a splendid view of Prince's Bay; good soil and abundance of all kinds of fruit; good house with 7 rooms, barn and other outbuildings. Inquire of J. C. MILLER, No. 3 South-st., or of D. MILLER, on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, A COUNTRY seat, four acres, with good house and fine outbuildings, hot-houses and gate-house, &c.; grounds all laid out complete; fruits and shade trees in abundance; will be sold very cheap for cash; terms to suit purchaser; can be seen any time in day. For terms apply to S. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 129 Pearl-st., New-York, or in evening at No. 191 President-st.

FOR SALE

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner of Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, TANNHAUSER. Cast, Joseph Wemlich, Franz Himmer, Mme. Bertha Johannsen, Mme. Johanna Kotter, Mlle. Sophie Daube, William Formes, Theodore Habelman, Alphonse Urchs, Haimer, Viereck.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, SHANDY MAGUIRE; OR, THE IDIOT OF THE SHANNON. MARRIED OUT OF PLACE, and BARNEY THE BARON.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, INGOMAR, THE BARBARIAN. Characters by J. C. Cowper, George Becks, J. Burnett, E. B. Holmes, D. E. Ralton, J. W. Blaisdell, Danvers, Barry, Miss Bateman, and Miss Mary Wells.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, also, Sieurg. John Gilbert, Chas. Fisher, Miss Mary Gannon, Mrs. Vernon, and Miss Fanny Morant. To conclude with BOOTS AT THE SWAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½, 3 GUARDSMEN. Cast including every member of the company, and I LOVED HIM AT FIRST SIGHT.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½, THORTY THIEVES; Or, YE ROBBERS OF BASKET HORSES. THE HUNTER OF THE ALPS, and THE FOREST KEEPER.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, the pantomime of JACK AND GILL.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AUSTRALIAN BIRD SHOW, THIS AFTERNOON at 2. EVENING at 7½ o'clock: EARTHQUAKE; Or, THE REPORTER OF THE NILE. MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, COSTUMES, &c. THE SPHINX, INFANT DRUMMER, 100,000 CURIOSITIES.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock—The Ethiopian Fun Makers in their eccentricities; TAMING THE ELEPHANT, LES MISERABLES—OLD TIMES DOCKS, and SHYLOCK; Or, THE JEW OF CHATHAM-STREET.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING—BLIND TOM.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ROBINSON, THE CHAMPION HORSEMAN, with his juvenile protege, CLARENCE; Mlle. DE BERG, the dashing Parisian Equestrienne.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, SECOND SERIES OF POPULAR CONCERTS, under the direction of Mr. J. S. Thomson, assisted by Miss Lizzie Allan, Soprano, Mr. J. R. Thomas, Baritone, Mr. Henri B. Lasserre, Pianist.

ADVERTISING OF THE CITY PRESS.

The Times the Organ of the Business Public.

Annexed is the aggregate amount of advertising upon which taxes were paid to the Revenue Department for the thirteen months ending Dec. 31, 1864, and for the year ending Dec. 31, 1865, by THE TIMES and the *Herald* respectively. The statement is based on the aggregate amount of taxes paid on the advertisements of the two papers respectively, as published daily in the columns of the *Herald:*

Paper.	1864. No. of Lines.	1865. No. of Lines.	Total. No. of Lines.
TIMES	1,645,413	1,896,080	3,541,493
Herald	1,443,837	1,655,480	3,099,317
TIMES excess.	201,576	240,600	442,176
TIMES excess in columns.	725	975	1,700

This shows THE TIMES to be, by its extensive and comprehensive circulation among business people, its larger sheet and clearer print, the chief organ of the advertisers of the Metropolis, and the medium of communicating their wants to the public.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum.....$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included).....$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year.....$3
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year.....$2

These prices are invariable. Club rates are discontinued. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible.

Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

By the arrival of the *Africa* at Halifax, and the *Nova Scotian* at Portland, yesterday, we have three days later news from Europe. The Austro-Prussian question still remains unsettled. Both countries keep up their warlike preparations, and there seems to be little likelihood that peace will be long maintained. Rumors of trouble between the United States and France, on account of Mexico, were in circulation, and had caused a serious panic in the Paris Bourse. A revolution had occurred in the Liverpool cotton market, causing a general panic in the commercial circles of England. Consols touched the lowest figure since the Crimean war, and American securities suffered a serious decline. The debate on the English Reform Bill commenced on the 12th inst. Mr. GLADSTONE, in an earnest speech, moved the bill to a second reading, and urged its passage. The debate was continued on the 13th, and was again adjourned. The British Law Officers have the Fishery question under consideration, with reference to the protection of the rights of British fishermen.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. CLARK introduced a bill for the settlement of claims from loyal citizens, for Quartermaster and Commissary stores furnished the army. Mr. SUMNER presented a petition for the expulsion of GARRETT DAVIS, Senator from Kentucky, for having said that should the Civil Rights Bill become a law, he would feel himself compelled to regard himself as an enemy of the Government. Mr. DAVIS said that the language attributed to him was correct, but that it ought to have been taken with the context; otherwise it was a garbled statement. The bill to regulate commercial, military and postal communication between the States, was taken up at 1 o'clock, and after a brief debate the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. ELIOT reported back with amendments the Senate bill to encourage telegraphic communication between the United States and the Island of Cuba, the other West India Islands and the Bahamas. One amendment limits the rate of charge to three dollars and a half for a message of ten words. The bill as amended was passed. The bill for the relief of Paymasters was passed. It directs the accounting officers to put to the credit of Paymasters all sums of money paid by them to officers, soldiers or employes, provided such payments shall be shown to have been actually made in good faith, and where the erroneous payment was not the result of gross negligence or carelessness. Mr. INGERSOLL reported a bill placing $25,000 at the service of the Commissioner of Public Buildings for the purpose of cleaning and purifying the City of Washington, in view of the danger from cholera and other epidemics. Mr. ANCONA reported back the bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, with a substitute for the first section. The substitute provides that the Court of Claims shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine certain claims on Paymasters, Quartermasters, Commissaries of Subsistence and other disbursing officers of the United States. The bill was passed. Mr. DELANO introduced a bill declaring certain obligations of the United States and the national bank currency subject to taxation under State authority. It was read twice and referred. The House resumed the unfinished business of Wednesday, being the Northern Pacific Railroad Bill.

GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. S. P. ELY, of Marquette, Mich., dissents from the assertion of Mr. NOBEL that nitro-glycerine will not explode under a temperature of less than three hundred and twenty degrees. After remarking that he had prepared some of this chemical, he adds: "The first I knew I had a tremendous explosion in my office. There was not enough of it to take the roof off, but the contents of the bottle were scattered over every square foot of wall and ceiling. I made a second trial with similar success, except that the explosion took place out of doors. The practical difficulty in the use of the compound seems to be that it can only be prepared at a very low temperature, and instantly and violently decomposes with any increase of temperature."

Affairs in Utah are assuming a somewhat serious aspect. Reports of an excited and belligerent state of feeling among the Mormons have been current of late, and it has been stated by our correspondent that mysterious murders had been committed. The Salt Lake *Union Vedette*, of the 4th inst., gives the details of the recent murder in that city of Mr. BRASSFIELD, a quiet and peaceable citizen, who has made himself obnoxious to the Mormons by marrying a lady claimed as the wife in polygamy of one of their number. The *Vedette* says that in the opinion of the Gentile community, this murder was instigated by men high in authority in the Mormon Church.

At Lawrence, Kansas, there are confined two noted rebel guerrillas, named MADDOX and JONES, who are accused of participating in the famous Quantrell massacre in that place. Since the arrest of these parties, a well-authenticated report has been received, that some two hundred bushwhackers were quietly arming in Western Missouri, and proposed at an unexpected time to dash upon Lawrence, rescue the captives, and again burn the town. In preparation for such an attempt, the town is garrisoned by two companies of Regulars.

Suit has been brought against Maj.-Gen. WOODS, commanding the Department of Alabama, by A. C. H. DEXTER, for false imprisonment, on the charge of stealing Government cotton. Damages laid at $500,000. Judge STANBURY, of Ohio, and R. A. OTIS, of Nashville, are counsel for the Government; BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, Judge CAMPBELL, and others, are counsel for the claimant. The case will be tried at Mobile.

At Crittenden, Ky., on Wednesday, a circus exhibition was very unexpectedly changed to a tragedy. A party of seven or eight men asked admittance, but for some reason were refused. They then fired revolvers into the interior of the circus, killing JAMES ROBINSON and wounding two other performers. Several of the audience were also wounded. The cowardly murderers made their escape.

Along the line of the Nashville and Decatur Railroad, between Columbia and Pulaski, during a thunder-storm last week, a half mile of the telegraph wires was melted, and divided into small fragments, irregular in shape, and many of them no larger than a buckshot or a small rifle ball. The glass insulators were fused, and the poles were shivered into fragments.

At the Island of St. George's, Bermuda, a private company has just completed a Marine Slip of large dimensions and complete arrangements. On the 21st ult., a Norwegian bark of 441 tons was successfully hauled up for repairs, and the occasion brought together a large concourse of people from St. George's and the adjacent islands.

A letter from Detroit states that Gen. Cass is failing fast. The veteran statesman passes most of his time in sleep, undisturbed. At rare intervals he wakens up sufficiently to ask for some of his old friends, who are sent for; but on arriving, even within the hour, he is generally asleep again. His disease is softening of the brain. He is 87 years of age.

A case has been tried before a full jury of negroes at Murfreesboro', Tenn. A freedman threw a stone at another freedman, who retaliated in kind, striking his assailant in the head and inflicting a severe wound. The injured man died, and the matter was brought before the Freedmen's Bureau, and a trial was had, with twelve freedmen for jury.

JAMES GLENNAN was executed at Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators, for the murder of his wife. GLENNAN made a full confession of his guilt, which tallied with the evidence adduced on his trial. The murderer was a native of Brooklyn, Kings County, and was 30 years of age.

A canvass of the different departments of the Government has been instituted, to ascertain the number of employes who honorably served in the Union army, with a view to the discharge of incompetent clerks and the appointment of ex-soldiers and sailors.

CHARLES H. GOLDEN, in jail at Newburyport, Mass., on the charge of burglary, states that he was cognizant of the murder of Dr. BURDELL, in this City, some years ago, and was himself offered $20,000 by Mrs. CUNNINGHAM to commit the deed.

Gen. FISK reports that all through Tennessee his order of cleanliness among the freedmen is being carried out in a very efficient manner, in anticipation of cholera. The negroes of Memphis have subscribed $10,000 for building a hospital there for their own use.

A can of nitro-glycerine was discovered the other day at St. Louis, on board a boat about to start for the Territories. It was inclosed in a box and marked "varnish," and directed to a mercantile firm in Montana.

The negro recently arrested at Bowling Green, Ky., on the charge of murder, was taken from the jail on the 26th inst., by a mob of two hundred men, and hung.

The Pennsylvania papers are predicting a splendid fruit crop in that State. In Dauphin County the peach, plum and apricot trees are in bloom, and there is every promise of an abundant yield.

LOCAL NEWS.

A case of some importance to house-buyers has occupied the attention of the Superior Court, Part II., for the last seven days. The plaintiff, CALDWELL, brought an action against PETTINGTON to recover something over $1,000 damages for false representations in the sale of a house up town. The building was warranted to be of good material, put up and finished in a workmanlike manner, and that the foundations rested on the solid earth. The testimony showed that the house rested on plank, and the plank rested on filled-in earth; also that the materials and workmanship were poor. The jury rendered a verdict for the full amount claimed.

Dr. BISSELL's report, from the hospital ship at Lower Quarantine on Wednesday evening, shows that ninety-seven persons were then in hospital, and that two more patients had died. Dr. BISSELL was convalescing, and Drs. HARCOURT, SPRAGUE and POWELL were ministering to the sick. Health Officer SWINBURNE came up to the City yesterday, and addressed a letter to the Metropolitan Board of Health, informing that body that the condition of the sick on board the hospital ship is more favorable, and that the number of deaths is diminishing. Dr. SWINBURNE's letter also contains an elaborate reply to the report which Dr. DALTON made to the Board of Health on his return from a visit to the cholera ship.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted a resolution directing the Committee on Markets to report on the best and most expeditious method of rebuilding Washington Market, the new structure to be of iron, one story in height, and to be built in sections.

At a meeting of the Board of Councilmen yesterday, Messrs. KERBY and KENNAN sent in their resignations as members of Finance Committee of the Board.

The General Government will commence the removal, this morning, from the Battery Barracks, of thousands of muskets stored therein, which were taken a year ago, from Lee's and other armies. The work will consume a week. The Board of Health will enter upon the premises as soon as possible.

A verdict of $85 was rendered yesterday in the Superior Court, held by Justice MCCUNN, against the Hudson River Railroad Company. The suit was brought by MARCUS SCHWARTZ and another for injuries to a wagon, occasioned by the defendants' train running against it in December, 1864, at Yonkers.

Staten Island is to be known in Police circles as the Fifty-first Precinct, under command of Capt. M. T. HOLBROOK, late Sergeant of the Brooklyn Sanitary Company.

Fire Commissioner ADEE informs us that hereafter the standard time is to be struck on various firebells at 12 M. and 9 P. M. daily, and on Sundays at 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

Gold went up to 128 yesterday, and Exchange on London to 108¼@¾ ₱ cent. on the later foreign news. United States Stocks continued to advance, and the old 5-20s were sold at 106@106¼ ₱ cent. The Railway speculation somewhat tame at the close of the day.

Breadstuffs and Provisions were active and firmer yesterday. Cotton was heavy, lower, and very irregular, under the foreign news. Freights quiet.

DESTITUTION IN THE SOUTH.—Exceedingly painful accounts continue to reach us of distress and starvation in the State of Alabama. Of the two Montgomery papers that reached us last night, one has an editorial headed, "Alarming Destitution in Randolph County—An Appeal;" the other has an editorial headed, "Destitution in Autuga." The former tells of the suffering and destitution in various counties of the State, and says that in Randolph County "scenes are witnessed daily that would draw tears from the stoutest heart." "As many as *three hundred women*," we are told, "have been seen at one time around the Court-House, on days when rations were expected—most of them having walked from fifteen to twenty miles." The other account tells of pitiful distress throughout Northern Alabama, but adds that there are "cries of suffering humanity" nearer at hand—that within forty miles of Montgomery there are "seven hundred destitute families in actual want of food to sustain life."

During many long months we have heard of this dreadful state of things in Alabama. The condition of affairs was set forth in the Winter by the State authorities, and Gov. WATTS came North to procure aid, which he preferred attempting to do in the way of a loan. We were exceedingly sorry at the time to hear such men as WENDELL PHILLIPS speak tauntingly, and demand what security this rebel State could give that she would pay the money. The success of the first attempt was not such as to encourage extended effort; and the relief afforded by the Government was far from being anything like sufficient to meet the exigencies of the case. We know, however, that contributions have already been sent by liberal people in this City, and the present accounts show that there is still pressing need for aid.

The Radical Programme—The Ukase of Wendell Phillips.

WENDELL PHILLIPS has issued his rescript to the Radicals in Congress. Here is the programme which he marks out for their adoption:

"Our true policy is this: Let Congress plainly announce its belief that no State lately in rebellion is fit to be readmitted to Congress. Let it lay down the principle that *no one shall ever be admitted except it establishes universal, or at least impartial suffrage, and then let Congress adjourn.* Every day it continues in session jeopards this great cause. *It may be bought, bullied or deceived.* All tends that way while it is in session, exposed to Administrative influence. Once adjourned, let the lines be distinctly drawn, and go to work to meet 1868 in earnest; the interval between now and the next elections, State, National and Presidential, is none too long for the work. The treason of President JOHNSON, and the impossibility of impeaching him, leaves no hope of any earlier settlement. It is just as well, and much safer, to acknowledge this. To adjourn and go to the people on this issue is saving time. In this way, spite of the President, the whole fruit of the war may yet be saved. With the lines distinctly drawn, the fight above-board and acknowledged—the issue fairly presented, and every Congressman stumping his own State, the nation may yet be founded and built up on impartial and absolute justice. Our New-England air will save some of our Senators at least from the compromise malaria of Pennsylvania-avenue.

Any other course—drifting about in a storm of constitutional amendments, pilot blinded or drugged, and rudder unshipped—allows timid and heedless Senators to put us, bound hand and foot, into the hands of the enemy, under pretence of being practical statesmen. Any other course runs the risk of giving us another ten years of just such dislocated, discordant and perilous national life as we have passed through since 1856. Adjourn Congress, then. Let every member turn himself into witness, teacher and drill-master; and let our bugle-call be, *No State admitted at present, and none ever admitted, which has the word 'white,' or the recognition of race, in its statute books.*"

We apprehend that, when they can get their courage up to the "sticking point," this is precisely the course which the Radicals in Congress will endeavor to pursue. "*Universal negro suffrage,*" as the condition *sine qua non* of the Restoration of the Union, is now, and has been from the beginning of the session, the grand goal and object of all their efforts. They have cloaked it more or less, partly from policy and partly from fear; but the time is drawing nigh when they can cloak it no longer. The whole subject of restoration was first put into the hands of the Reconstruction Committee, there to await the manipulations necessary for success. Each House was pledged to admit no member from the South until that Committee should have reported, and until final action should have been taken by *both* Houses on that report. This tied Congress hand and foot, and left the field perfectly clear for the grand campaign. Every attempt that has since been made to draw attention to the case of Tennessee, to the returns and qualifications of Southern members, to the testimony reported by the Committee, or to any other branch of this general subject, has been summarily squelched by being sent, under the Speaker's ruling, to this Committee. And there everything rests, under lock and key, and the injunction of secrecy, to this hour.

Meantime all the talk and all the excitement that has been raised about Constitutional Amendments, equality of Civil Rights, *status* of the rebel States, &c., &c., has been simply dust thrown in the eyes of the public to cover the approach to the grand fundamental, indispensable principle of *universal negro suffrage*, as the condition without which no Southern State should ever again be admitted to the Union. This is the secret of all the elaborate legal endeavors to prove that the Union is destroyed—that the States went out of it, and that they can get back only on such conditions as Congress may prescribe. This was the reason why STEVENS proclaimed them conquered States, deprived of all rights, excluded from the protection of the Constitution, and to be dealt with as conquered subjects at the sovereign will and pleasure of the conquerors. This was the object of Mr. SHELLABARGER's studied legal argument in support of the doctrine of State suicide, and of his more recent effort to prove that, even if the rebel States are in the Union, they may rightfully be held to have forfeited all the rights of citizenship under the Constitution. The feebler but still more zealous efforts of HART, WARD, HOLMES, and other Radical members from this State have all aimed at the same thing—namely, to lay a foundation for demanding, at the hands of the South, universal negro suffrage as the condition of restoration.

The plan does not work quite to their liking. Some of the more timid among them begin to doubt whether it is quite safe. Its strength with the people does not quite equal their anticipations. The President is more obstinate in his fidelity to the principles and platform of the Union Party than they expected. The country is not convinced that the Southern States are out of the Union, that their people are conquered subjects, or that Congress has the right to force universal negro suffrage upon them. And if recent reports from our Washington correspondents may be trusted, these radical gentlemen from New-York and other powerful States of the North and West, are holding caucuses and preparing for a change of base, by way of preparation for the coming political campaign.

We fear they will find this operation not quite so easy as it may seem. They have put themselves into the hands of leaders who are too much in earnest to flinch, and too reckless themselves to care much what may become of their followers. Mr. STEVENS announced very early in the session that he and the friends of *universal* negro suffrage were strong enough by uniting with the Democrats to defeat any other kind of negro suffrage, and on the District of Columbia question they did it. We doubt not they will, in case of emergency, do precisely the same thing again. The Radicals on the Reconstruction Committee will follow the policy marked out by WENDELL PHILLIPS, who is really the leader of the Radical movement. They will report in favor of *universal negro suffrage* as the only basis on which the Union shall be restored—as the only condition on which the Southern States shall ever again be represented in Congress—and they will require these hesitating, halting gentlemen to walk up to the mark and vote with them in its support. The probability is that they will carry their point hereafter as they have carried every point hitherto. They have excluded Tennessee, in spite of the conviction of three-fourths of the House that her members ought to be admitted. They have repeatedly passed resolutions insulting the President, in spite of a professed desire for harmony between the Executive and Legislative departments of the Government. And they have passed against the Veto, by overwhelming majorities and with loud applause, a bill which a majority of their own faction admitted, by necessary implication, to be utterly beyond the constitutional authority of Congress. And all this has been done by party drill and by party menace. And what has thus been done so often will doubtless thus be done again.

WENDELL PHILLIPS evidently distrusts the firmness and principle of his followers. He fears their stay in Washington will subject them to "Administrative influences," and that they will not be proof against them. He has been pretty successful, it must be confessed, in placing them beyond the reach of all such influences, and in an attitude of open and insulting hostility to the Administration itself. But of even this he is clearly distrustful. He thinks they had better issue their *ultimatum* and go home to their constituents, and for once we concur most heartily with him in opinion.

The State Church of Ireland—A Real Grievance.

The last thirty years have witnessed many merciful and beneficial changes in the British rule of Ireland. Laws which were a scandal to their administrators have been repealed; penalties of the most odious and despotic nature have been abolished; landed estates have been taken from the grasp of bankrupt and absentee landlords, and thrown open to the industry and enterprise of quite a different class; and in other ways efforts have been made to ameliorate the condition of the Irish people, and to reconcile them to the sway of the Saxon. Except in regard to Catholic disabilities, however, there has been nothing bold or even strikingly just in these reforms. They have been too mild to meet the exigencies of a chronic case of deep, wide-spread, and, for the most part, justifiable discontent. And with a perverseness almost beyond belief, they have not touched either of the two great sources of disaffection and wrong under which the country has labored. The great political grievance—the Established Church—has been permitted to continue, at once a monument of foreign ascendency, an outrage upon the religion of four-fifths of the population, and a proof of the incompetency of England's statesmen to comprehend the scope of a blunder amounting to a crime. And the great social and industrial grievance, the absence of equity from the relations of landlord and tenant, has remained untouched and almost unheeded; preventing improvement, working cruelty and injustice, and laying the foundation of the agrarian troubles with which the world has been unhappily familiar.

The Church Establishment of Ireland has been from its beginning a token of conquests—an evidence of foreign authority and power—all the more offensive because striking at the consciences of the people, and perpetrating its injustice in the name of God. The "Plantation of Ulster" conveys a painful story in its very name. It reminds us of the confiscation of the soil of a province, and its division among Protestants imported from England and Scotland—the expulsion of its Catholic proprietors—the forcible removal of the native Irish into Connaught, with death as the penalty of their repassing the Shannon—and the commencement of a series of enactments so brutal and despotic that it were hard to find a parallel in aught purporting to be civilized history. MOSHEIM's recital of the chief features of the penal code established by WILLIAM's Parliament, in the interest of the Protestant Church, cannot be suspected of partisanship; and we need go no further to understand why the races are still as distinct in Ireland as when the first Protestant garrison was planted in Ulster, and why the Church is still detested as the type of a tyrannizing proselytism. Catholics were disarmed, their priests were banished, their marriage with Protestants was forbidden; they were not allowed to act as solicitors, or even as gamekeepers; their horses were liable to seizure by Protestants, on payment of a nominal sum. Under ANNE, the cruel process was pushed much further. Parents and children were made the enemies each of the other. The wife was invited to inform against the husband, and the husband against the wife. The ability to acquire, hold, or transmit real property, was reduced within vexatious limits. The object of these, and a host of kindred enactments, being the extermination of the Catholics, whom MOSHEIM describes as having been reduced to "such a pitiable situation that the common feelings of humanity came to their relief."

The barbarities with which this institution was fenced in have disappeared. Penal laws against Catholics have been abolished. But the Protestant Church itself remains, established by law, asserting supremacy over a Catholic people, deriving the great bulk of its income from Catholic pockets, and in divers ways keeping alive the irritation which, not unnaturally, springs from a consciousness of enforced inferiority. Proselytizing clergymen enjoy the benefit of Catholic endowments. Rev. TRESHAM GREGG, for instance, who regards the Mass as damnable and idolatrous, is sustained by the Courts in an incumbency whose revenues were bequeathed by a Catholic on the express condition that Mass should be said every Sunday for the repose of his soul. And there are hundreds of similar cases, any one of which would suffice to keep alive ill feeling between Catholics and Protestants, and to explain the prominence which the Church Establishment question occupies as a basis of political agitation in Ireland.

A recent debate in the House of Commons has brought to light facts which establish not only the injustice and indefensible iniquity of the Church Establishment, but its signal failure as an agency for the diffusion of Protestantism. According to the last census, the total population of Ireland is 5,798,564, of whom the Catholics number 4,505,265, while the members of the Church Establishment, all told, are but 693,357. The entire ecclesiastical endowment of the country, therefore, is monopolized by an insignificant minority of its people. In Ulster—the supposed stronghold of Irish Protestantism, and where, it anywhere, it might be supposed to have prospered—the Catholics are 50.44 per cent. of the population, while the Established Church numbers only 20.42 per cent. In the other provinces the proportion of the members of the State Church is yet more outrageously small. In Leinster they are only 11.89 per cent. of the whole population; in Munster only 5.10 per cent.; in Connaught only 4.15 per cent. The proportion of Catholics, as against these is, respectively, 85.57 per cent., 94.21 per cent., 94.85 per cent. The difference is rendered still more remarkable, when we vary the view from provinces to the ecclesiastical divisions as represented by the State Church dioceses. Thus, in Armagh, Down, Derry and Dublin, the four most Protestant dioceses, the percentage of the population adhering to the Established Church does not exceed 19.3, and in the eight other dioceses it is but 5.495 per cent., against 92.513 per cent. of Catholics.

The proportion of Protestants to Catholics in Ireland is, moreover, on the decrease, instead of on the increase, as might have been expected with all the ecclesiastical revenue of the country controlled by the Established Church. One of the speakers in the House of Commons has shown that within the last two centuries the proportion has declined from more than a third to less than a tenth of the total population; and this, too, notwithstanding the fact that of the immense volume of emigration which has left Ireland during the last forty years, an overwhelming majority have been Catholics. Leaving this element out of the account, the anomaly remains, that the vast revenues controlled by the Government in Ireland, professedly for the evangelization of the Irish people, inure to the exclusive benefit of less than a tenth of the whole; the other nine-tenths being Catholics, to every one of whom the Protestant establishment is an insult and an offence.

And the Government and Parliament of England permits the iniquity to go on without an effort to abate or remove it. The House of Commons refuses even to acquiesce in a resolution modestly affirming "that the position of the Established Church in Ireland is a just cause of dissatisfaction to the people of that country." It is not surprising, then, that the mass of the Irish people are disaffected toward their rulers; for though, as the London *Times* declares, the grievance of which we have spoken is "one of political sentiment, not of material suffering," its operation is constantly and universally irritating, and its history is associated with remembrances to which the demagogue never appeals in vain. The maintenance of an abuse so flagrant, an authority so unpopular, a teacher so notoriously unsuccessful, is a remarkable illustration of the weakness and shortsightedness of English statesmanship, upon a question affecting the peace and welfare of nearly six millions of its people.

The Latest European News—The Effect on Business.

By the arrivals from Europe yesterday, we received reports of a very serious revulsion in the Liverpool cotton market, and a continued panic in speculative stocks at the London Exchange. The Liverpool advices, to the evening of the 13th inst., quoted the fall in American cotton, during the preceding week, full two pence a pound, which is equal to a reduction of over a million sterling in the value of the available supply of American in that market, given at 307,000 bales, of an average of four hundred pounds to the bale. Middling uplands left off heavily at 15½d. a pound. This news caused great depression in the trade here yesterday, making holders very nervous, and buyers extremely cautious. Middling grades fell to thirty to thirty-three cents a pound, and closed quite irregularly. The decline in this market is about three cents a pound, or, on a stock of 185,000 bales, equal to a shrinking in value of nearly two million and a quarter dollars.

London advices quoted Consols down to 85⅞@86¼, and United States Five-twenties to 67½@67¾, May coupons off; making the fall in the latter security, in the midst of all the panic and depression, only about one per cent. Money was in ample supply at 4@4½ ₱ cent. on call at the Stock Exchange, and 6 ₱ cent. per annum on prime mercantile credits in the open market. German accounts present no novel feature. This intelligence had no appreciable influence in financial circles here, beyond the narrow circle of the Gold Room operators, and the more recklessly speculative gentry at the Stock Boards, who used the news as dextrously as practicable against railway and miscellaneous property, but not with very encouraging results, as the market, under the most diligent hammering, yielded very slightly, and quite stubbornly. A few of the foreign banking houses interpreted the news as being extremely adverse to American financial interests generally, and were thus led into the making of some heavy sales of United States Five-twenties at a fraction off the morning call rates, hoping to be enabled to buy in and effect deliveries later in the day at a handsome profit. They soon discovered that the market was too strong for their interests; that the bonds were not available in round lots unless at advanced prices; and that the *short* contracts into which they had plunged themselves could not be covered without serious loss. A few speculative sales "to arrive" were made at 105¼, seller's option, thirty days, without interest; but even these did not, in least degree, arrest the upward course of prices, resulting from the enormous investment demand, which has absorbed national securities and withdrawn them from the market in such huge amounts as to create an absolute scarcity of the favorite stocks, especially of the gold-bearing bonds. There never was a time when the gold bonds were in such extremely meagre supply in the open market, as they are at present; and all who had deliveries to make in the afternoon of yesterday found, in this state of affairs, a source of much embarrassment. Any effort to make prompt execution of large orders would assuredly lead to a decided rise in quotations, especially for the Five-twenties of 1862, in which the foreign operators mostly deal. As it was, the imperative deliveries of this popular stock, yesterday, were only made at an advance of one-half of one ₱ cent. on the closing figures of Wednesday, placing the rate as high as 106¼, or equal to about 102¼ ex-May coupon, at which the old Five-twenties closed remarkably buoyant. The Sixes of 1881 left off firmly at 108¼; and the Ten-forty five per cents at 95¼. The Seven-thirties were stiff, at 101¾@102, and interest; and the one-year certificates of indebtedness at 100¼, exclusive of interest. In view of the extraordinary ease in the money market, present and prospective, it is the prevalent conviction that the home investment demand will certainly prove for some time to come sufficiently vigorous and comprehensive to prevent any considerable accumulation of national bonds and notes, or any material depression in their price, in the leading markets of the country, should not another dollar's worth of them be taken away on European account, which is not at all probable; or even should any important amount of those already marketed and owned abroad be sent home for realization, which is even much more improbable. This is shown by the unanimity with which all the Metropolitan organs of public opinion commend the superior advantages of our Government securities as stable and lucrative investments; and recognize the eagerness with which "men of means" all over the country are turning less manageable and less reliable property into national stocks, yielding, as these do, the most liberal rate of assured interest, and being always and under all circumstances a marketable investment. This tide of conversion is so sweeping that one of our not over-friendly cotemporaries unhesitatingly predicts that it will eventually carry the prices of all our funded obligations as high as they were early in 1864, when "Five-twenty bonds were selling at 114 in the open market," adding, as the basis of its faith, that the judicious "policy of the Treasury Department, and the extreme ease in money, are likely to advance the prices of all Government securities to a higher point than they have ever been since the war closed."

By the *Africa*, at Halifax, commercial advices to the 14th inst. were received last evening, too late to affect our markets. They seem to indicate that the turning point of the commercial and financial crisis in England, in all probability, had been reached. Money comes quoted steady, with a rather more active inquiry. U. S. Five-twenties are given at about the figures reported by the *Nova Scotian*, the final symptoms on the evening of the 14th inst. being of an early rally. Consols, which had touched the lowest point since the Crimean War, had recovered a little, closing more firmly at 86¼@86¾. Rentes on the Paris Bourse left off stiffly at 66f. 90c. Middling Upland Cotton had fallen in Liverpool to 14d. a pound on the 14th inst., making the maximum decline for the preceding week 3¼d. a pound, or equal a depreciation of a million and three-quarters sterling on a stock of 300,000 bales of American growth.

CUSTOM-HOUSE COMPROMISES.—We see that a resolution has been introduced into the House of Representatives instructing the Committee on Public Expenditures to inquire into certain compromises of frauds alleged to have been made in the Custom-house at Boston, and to investigate any other alleged frauds on the Customs or Internal Revenue. This is certainly a move in the right direction. The resolution ought to be adopted and a thorough investigation had into the subject. The Committee ought to find out by the records of the Custom-houses every case of frauds which has been compromised by the Collectors; and, having found out the parties, summon every one of them and find out what moneys they have paid and to whom. In our judgment, the case in Boston would be found not to be the only one in which much more has been paid by the parties than has been received by the Government.

Such transactions are an almost inevitable result of that change in the law a year or two since, by which the power was given to Collectors of compromising claims without their going through the ordinary legal proceedings.

We opposed the change at the time because we thought that the result of it would be just such as this proceeding indicates. It still seems to us to be an inevitable one. The power to compromise proceedings which the Government finds it necessary to institute, to forfeit property for alleged attempts to defraud it, is one which bad men will be sure to take advantage of. The greatest publicity should be given to all such proceedings. They should be surrounded with the most careful observance of the forms of law, and even then there will be evil enough about it. But this change in the law gave the power to arrange such cases covertly, without any form or any publicity, and we should be surprised if an investigation should fail to show some most extraordinary proceedings as the result of it, even in the short time since it went into effect.

They do such things very differently in other countries. We remember to have seen but recently that frauds on the revenue had been lately discovered in France, in which the Government had lost many thousand dollars. What was the result? The parties having been discovered, were punished with severe fines and heavy imprisonment. Would it not be well if our Government officers should try the experiment of having smugglers, or men who have defrauded the Government, punished by the Courts, instead of letting them off, after privately paying over a portion of their ill-gotten gains to plan new frauds? But under the present system where has a smuggler received any punishment for his crimes?

A GRUESOME ADMISSION.—The telegraph failed to transmit us, in perfect form, the remarks made by Mr. SUMNER in the Senate a few days since while the bill was under discussion to indemnify certain naval contractors for losses sustained in building iron-clads. As a consequence, we missed several rather fine things. For example, according to the report in the *Globe*, Mr. SUMNER, after expressing the "hope that he was not indifferent" to the national creditors and the Northern soldiers, went on to pay the following beautiful tribute to our mechanics:

"But there is still another class, for whom no one has yet spoken on this floor, who have contributed to your success not less than the soldier or the creditor; *I was almost about to say not less than the freedmen;* I mean the mechanics of this country. They, Sir, have helped you to carry on this war to its victorious close. Without the mechanics where would you have been?"

We tender our profound thanks to the Senator from Massachusetts for this admission. White man knows place in his thought—a subordinate place, it is true, but still a place. He was "almost about to say" that the mechanic and soldier had contributed as much to the national success as the negro. This is something for which he will not be forgotten by the neglected classes whom he comes so near to complimenting. If they show their gratitude in becoming humility, he may do better next time. He may actually say what he was only "almost about" to say. And if he should really say it, oh, how blessed a land this would be, and how happy would be its simple-minded mechanics.

A WORD TO MECHANICS.—It is proper and right that every man should try to do the thing he wishes to do, and to be paid for it the highest price. It is proper and right for him to unite or combine with others to accomplish these ends. But it is not right that he should combine with others to prevent me or any other man from doing the same, from selling my services at such price as I may see fit. At this present moment the minds of working men are exercised over the "eight-hour movement," in the hope, no doubt, of bettering their condition—that is, in the hope of getting as much money for working eight hours per day as they are now getting for working ten. Whether a man is *over-worked* by ten hours labor or not is for every man to determine for himself. If he is, he will endeavor to work less; but it is not likely that a man can do as much in eight hours as he can in ten. If he cannot, it follows that the article he produces will cost just that difference. That is if it takes ten hours to make a pair of shoes equal, say, to three dollars of money, then if the workman comes to the "eight-hour system," and receives his three dollars for his day, the cost of making the same shoes will be three dollars and seventy-five cents instead of three dollars. What is true in this case is true in all, and in every department of labor, and all articles will bear the same enhanced value. The question arises, therefore, whether the movement to raise the price of labor is wise at this time, and whether it will be of any practical value to the workman? If he has to pay the same enhanced value for everything he buys, which he himself receives, it is pretty clear he will not. Experience has shown that the best, most comfortable state of society exists where there is a large and useful production, not only of food, but of all the necessaries and comforts of life. Now if every farmer and every workman reduces his hours of labor to eight, it is clear that we c

THE RIDICULOUS FENIAN FIZZLE.

ALL THE SILLY DUPES ORDERED TO GO HOME.

The Steamer De Soto—The Fenians.

EASTPORT, Me., Thursday, April 26.

The steamer *De Soto*, the flagship of the Eastern Squadron, arrived here to-day.

Gen. B. DORAN KILLIAN and a number of the Fenians are in town this morning.

Some artillery arrived to-day from Treat's Island, and it is being stored in FRENCH & SONS' storehouses.

Fenians Going Home—They Cannot Recover their Arms—Orders to Take the Back Track—The Whole Affair a Wretched Fizzle.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Herald.

EASTPORT, Me., Thursday, April 26.

Three hundred Fenians left here to-day, homeward bound, finding that there was no chance to get back the arms which were seized by the United States authorities; and as it was never intended to put the whole force of the organization into this affair, orders were received from headquarters for all to return to their homes.

The announcement of the fact created intense excitement among the Fenians. They held private meetings among themselves, and vowed they would never return without a fight; but when it was shown to them by their leaders here that there was not the faintest hope of making even a successful raid upon any point with the few arms they had procured from their schooner during her detention, the majority became somewhat resigned, although they bitterly complain of what they openly called the perfidity and mismanagement of some gentlemen here, regarding whom there is a wide difference of opinion.

The affair has turned out a miserable *fiasco*; ridiculous, did it not bring with it so many sad consequences. Hundreds of fine young fellows left their homes, threw up their situations, gave up everything, to join, heart and soul in this movement, and it was truly a melancholy sight to see them leave by the boat to-day.

The majority are utterly ruined, not knowing where to go after they arrived at their destination, the funds not being sufficient to do more than to pay their passage back again. They cried bitterly like children on leaving. No more.

Two Belligerent Fenians Discharged from Custody—English Authorities Decline to Prosecute.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Herald.

CALIAS, Me., Thursday, April 26.

The two Fenian prisoners were released here this morning by order of the acting Mayor. The English authorities declined to prosecute. All is quiet here.

The Examination of the Cornwall Prisoners—Approval of the Action of the United States—The People Grumble About Expenses—Fenians Said to be Gathering at Ogdensburgh.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Herald.

MONTREAL, Thursday, April 26.

The examination of the Cornwall prisoners will, doubtless, be concluded next Thursday. Mr. BRYDGES, the Grand Trunk Railway manager, will probably be one of the witnesses. The prisoners cannot now be finally tried before the Fall Term.

The recent action of the American Government for the maintenance of neutrality meets with the warmest approval.

The people are beginning to murmur in no doubtful manner about the expenses being incurred in keeping the volunteers out in the field. This dissatisfaction is increased by a rumor which is now being circulated that the Canadian Government, instead of having a million surplus at its disposal, will find itself at the end of the financial year considerably in debt.

The Fenians are said to be congregating at Ogdensburgh in strong force. A gentleman who paid a visit there has returned with definate information that artillery, small arms and other munitions of war are daily arriving from the Sweeny headquarters.

LOUISIANA.

Cotton Planting—The Levees and Crevasses.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, April 25.

Arrived, steamers *Monterey* and *Star of the Union*, from New-York.

Sailed, steamer *Montgomery*, for New-York.

Fifteen thousand dollars was realized by the Washington Artillery Ball last night for the disabled members of the regiment.

The New-York Steamer Company claims $30,000 damages for the removal of the levee inclosures. The city has employed Major CLINTON, of Gen. CANBY's, staff, to defend the suit.

The cotton-seed which has been planted turns out to be universally defective, and fresh seed will have to be planted in its place. What seed has come up will have to be replanted.

There are fears of a general overflow of the Morganzia Levee, where there are threatening crevasses.

Parties have been sent to close the St. Bayuad crevasse.

The crevasse at PACKWOOD's, it is thought, will be closed very soon. The water is about three feet deep there.

But little sugar cane can be planted in Tesche County for want of seed.

The Closing of the Bouligny Crevasses—Proceedings of the Methodist Conference—Market News.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, April 26.

The closing of the Boligny crevasse will cost $30,000. No attempt will be made to close the crevasses above. Efforts are making to save the Morganza Grand Levee. The water is rising in the Red and Mississippi Rivers.

The Methodist Conference has elected four new Bishops: Rev. Mr. WIGHTMAN, of Georgia; Rev. Mr. MCOSKRIN, of Louisiana; Rev. Mr. DAGGETT, of Virginia; and Rev. Mr. MARVIN, of Missouri—all learned men. Their choice was nearly unanimous.

The custom receipts for April, up to the 25th inclusive, amount to half a million dollars in gold.

Sailed, steamer *Blackstone* for Boston.

Cotton is unsettled; sales 900 bales; Low Middling, 32c.@33c. To-day's receipts, 1,259 bales. Sugar, 15¾c. Molasses nominal. Flour firm; Superfine, $8 50. Corn advanced 2½c.; sales $1 07½ @$1 12½. Oats, 60c. Pork $29. Bacon—Shoulders, 13¾c.; Clear Sides, 17c. Hay, $28. Tobacco fair; 14c.@16c. Gold, 127¾. Sterling Exchange, 85¾. New-York Checks, ¾ premium. Freights to New-York on Cotton nominal at ¾c.; to Liverpool, 9-16d.@ ⅝d.; to Havre, ⅝d.@¾d.

The Odd Fellows celebrated their forty-seventh anniversary by a regular procession and an address today.

Preparations are making for reopening the Berwick Bay line of steamers, the obstructions in the harbor being out out.

The Opelousas Railroad Company is prepared to build the road to New-Iberville.

The telegraph line to Houston is progressing rapidly.

FORTRESS MONROE.

Large Sale of Government Property—Removal of the Freedmen from the Coast to the Interior.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, April 25.

The largest sale of Government property ever held here takes place May 2, at Camp Hamilton, under the direction of Col. A. P. BLUNT, Assistant Quartermaster. The list of articles comprises a large amount of transportation material, such as hospital, army and spring wagons, carts, &c., and carpenters' and blacksmiths' tools, office desks, anchors, and all kinds of quartermasters' stores.

The Government is about to remove a large part of the negro population from Roanoke Island to the interior of North Carolina, whence they came. A large steamer has left Newbern for that purpose. They will be distrib ted all over the State, so that they may more readily obtain employment. The same disposition will be made of the negroes in camp near Newbern.

KENTUCKY.

Order for the Arrest of Gen. J. C. Davis—The Case of Henderson.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, April 26.

This afternoon Judge BALLARD, of the United States District Court, issued an order for the arrest of Gen. J. C. DAVIS, for interfering with the course of public justice in disobeying the writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of HAMILTON. Marshal MERRIWETHER was resisted by DAVIS while attempting to to enforce the order. An alias attachment was awarded against DAVIS returnable in May.

Attachments were also made against Major-Gens. GEORGE H. THOMAS and R. W. JOHNSON, and Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE, A. A. G. and Provost-Marshal of Tennessee, returnable at the next regular term.

Searate copies were ordered to be issued against Gen. DAVIS and Lieut. Col. W. A. CUTLER, for resisting the United States Marshal in the discharge of his duties, with the ball indorsed on each. Marshal MERRIWETHER has notified the President of the condition of affairs.

Mr. HENDERSON was taken to Nashville last night by order of Gen. DAVIS notwithstanding the writ issued by Judge BALLARD for his prosecution before the United States Court.

The Case of Johanna Henderson—Action of the Nashville Court.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, April 26.

In the court-martial case of JOHANNA HENDERSON Col. W. H. COYLE, Judge-Advocate of Kentucky, appeared as HENDERSON's counsel, by permission of Gen. Thomas.

Col. COYLE objected to a member of the Court-Martial, as having formed an opinion adverse to the accused. Not being ready for defence, the Court adjourned until to-morrow.

Gen. JAMES P. BROWNLOW has sent a party of cavalry to arrest the guerrilla HARPER, whom he saw at Franklin this morning.

The special telegram to the Louisville *Democrat*, of the 26th, from this city, is incorrect in several particulars. Mr. HENDERSON has never boasted of his influence and pecuniary power, either publicly or privately, and the statement published to that effect is a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end.

Col. COYLE, who defends Mr. HENDERSON, was persuaded to do so by Gen. THOMAS, and he takes the position of counsel for the defence solely because he believes Mr. HENDERSON to be innocent, and that it is a case of extortion.

Dastardly Outrage and Murder at a Circus.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, April 26.

About 8 o'clock last night, a party of seven or eight men asked admittance into JOHN ROBINSON's circus, at Crittenden, Ky., twenty-seven miles from Covington. Upon being refused, they fired revolvers into the interior of the circus, killing JAMES ROBINSON, and wounding two other performers.

Several of the audience were also wounded.

The cowardly murderers made their escape.

From the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, April 26.

The production of gold in California is now large, and more enterprise is exhibited in mining business than has been for a long time previous.

The steamer *Continental* has been substituted for the *John L. Stephens*, on the line to the Gulf ports.

GOV. KENNEDY, of Vancouver's Island, has transmitted a dispatch to the British Consul here, expressing the hope and belief that the opening of telegraphic communication will promote the progress and prosperity of both places.

Congratulations over the Completion of the Vancouver's Island Telegraph.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S ISLAND, April 24, 1866.

To the President and the Secretary of State of the United States:

I congratulate you on the completion of the telegraph line connecting Vancouver's Island with the United States, effected by American enterprise. It is my earnest hope that it may prove an enduring link to bind the United States of America and Great Britain in the bonds of peace and progression.

A. E. KENNEDY,
Governor of Vancouver's Island.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, April 26, 1866.

To Gov. A. E. Kennedy, Vancouver's Island:

We thank you for your kind greeting, and join with you in the hope that the enterprise, the successful prosecution of which is thus signalized, may be continued until it shall speedily unite the two continents, and open to both a common and complete civilization.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
WM. H. SEWARD.

A Suspicious Schooner at Sea.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, April 26.

Capt. ROSE, of the brig *Scotland*, from Matanzas, reports that in lat. 37, long. 73, he was chased by a schooner carrying an English flag, which, overhauling him, ran under his stern and ascertained his name.

The Captain of the schooner then hauled down his flag. On being asked his destination he replied, after some hesitation, New-York, though the course of his vessel was not laid for that port.

The crew of the schooner was unusually large for a merchant vessel, and a tarpaulin amidships covered something like a pivot gun.

Trial of Gordon.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 26.

The trial of GORDON for murder is progressing at Schoharie, a jury having been impannelled. Three or four witnesses were sworn to-day. The trial will last several days.

The Fenians.

EASTPORT, Me., Thursday, April 26.

About two hundred Fenians left in the steamer *New-Brunswick* for Portland this noon, leaving about twenty in each adjoining town. KILLIAN, SENNOTT, and other promiuent Fenians remain for a few days.

The Deering Family Murder.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, April 26.

A full Jury for the trial of ANTOINE PROBST, for killing the Deering family, was impanneled this morning.

The trial of the murderer is now progressing.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Thursday, April 26.

The schooner *Harriet Gardiner*, from New-York for Gloucester, with flour and grain, went ashore on Chatham Beach yesterday, and is leaking badly.

Death of a Physician.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, April 26.

Dr. M. PYLES, a celebrated physician, died this evening of consumption.

Personal.

MONTREAL, Thursday, April 26.

Mrs. JEFF. DAVIS has obtained permission, and will leave by the first train, to see her husband.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum. Club rates are discontinued.

A Card.

For the purpose of more fully supplying the wants of the public, and in order to prevent unscrupulous dealers from palming off inferior and worthless goods as the MORTON GOLD PENS, I shall hereafter SELL NO GOODS AT WHOLESALE *excepting only* to duly Appointed and Authorized Agents, to whom a Certificate of such Agency will be given, and who alone shall be able to sell the MORTON PENS in that city or village.

To my Agents I shall give a liberal discount upon their agreeing to supply the public at my published and well-known prices.

Jewelers or Stationers will, in all cases, be preferred as agents.

Conditions and Terms for Agency will be stated upon application, by letter or otherwise.

Where no Agency is established, those wishing the MORTON PEN must send to my store, where prompt attention will be given to their orders.

A Circular, with fac-simile Engravings of all Sizes and Prices, will be sent to any one on receipt of letter postage.

Address A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1865.

Cement and Gravel Roofing.—The UNION CEMENT ROOFING COMPANY, No. 271 Broadway, New-York, and No. 339 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

We would call attention to the valuable property to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

WATTS-ST.—Two-story attic brick building, near West-st.

Hill's Hair Dye; 50 cents; black or brown; instantaneous; best; cheapest. Depot No. 68 John-st. Sold by all druggists.

The Best
ASSORTMENT
OF
MEN'S AND BOYS'
CLOTHING
to be found in the City, at prices the most reasonable, is at
RAYMOND'S,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.,
Corner of Nassau,
Opposite *Herald* office.

An Effectual Worm Medicine.
The combination of ingredients used in making Brown's VERMIFUGE COMFITS is such as to give the best possible effect with safety.
Worms in the stomach cause irritation and often prolonged sickness, and can be removed only by the use of a sure remedy, which will be found in the Vermifuge Comfits.

Burnett's Standard Cooking Extracts are carefully prepared from fruits and spices of the best quality, and challenge competition. Their universal success is based upon their merit. Reference is made to the principal purveyors, confectioners and hotels in the United States.

Lyon's Insect Powder for exterminating roaches, ants and vermin, and preserving furs and clothing from moths. The original and genuine is signed E. LYON. All others are imitations. Take no other Insect Powder but Lyon's. Sold by all druggists and by BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row.

3,500 Bricks per Hour are made by the "NATIONAL," which is a clay-tempering machine, and the bricks made by it will stand all climates. Those made by the dry-pressing machines will all crumble to pieces on being exposed to frost. ABRAM REQUA,
General Agent, No. 130 Broadway, New-York.

White, the Hatter, No. 303 Canal-st., opposite the Brandreth House, furnishes the latest Spring and Summer styles of hats and caps, and of the best quality, to gentlemen and boys, to ladies, misses and children. SPLENDID FANCY HATS.

Marvin's Patent Door Locks
FOR HOUSES AND STORES.
THEY CANNOT BE PICKED.
THEY HAVE NO SPRINGS.
KEY WEIGHS BUT ONE-QUARTER OF AN OUNCE.
MARVIN & CO., } 265 Broadway, New-York.
Also, MARVIN'S Patent Fire and Burglar Safes. } 721 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Barry's Tricopherous for the Hair.
Patronized by the principal families in Europe and America. This excellent article is admitted to be the standard preparation for all purposes connected with the hair. It prevents its falling off, eradicates scurf, dandruff, &c., and keeps it in the most beautiful condition. Its habitual use renders the use of oil, pomatum, or any other preparation, quite superfluous. Sold by
CANNOLL, No. 17 Queen-st., Jersey, Europe.
SHAYER, No. 229 Piccadilly, London.
JONES & CO., No. 43 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.
BIRCH, No. 2 Molesworth-st., Dublin.
ALFONDE, Post Strasse, No. 1, Hamburg.
HENERY, High-st., Guernsey.
GREEN, No. 48 High-st.
GRATHAM, Lincolnshire.
CONGALLA, Madrid, Spain.
CORUJO, Havana.
LYMAN BROTHERS, Canada.
MORTON & CO., Nova Scotia.
GRAHAM, Newfoundland.
BURGOYNE & CO., San Francisco.
WATSON, Prince Edward's Island.
HUMPHREYS, Belize, Honduras.
POU, Panama.
NIOBEY, Brazil.
MOSS & CO., Australia.
HARROUN, Vera Cruz, Mexico
KENNEDY, Jalapa.
WEIR, Prussia.
LOGASTE, Russia.
BARRATT, China.
MANLOVE, Japan.
AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

For Persons about to Leave the City for the Summer
THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF NEW-YORK
Will take charge of SILVER PLATE and other valuables, BONDS, PLATE, &c., and will
RENT SMALL SAFES
at $20, $30, $35, $40, $45 per annum, in their FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS in the new marble and absolutely fire-proof building, NO. 146 BROADWAY, CORNER LIBERTY-ST.
FRANCIS H. JENKS, President.
FRED'K FOSTER, Secretary.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Brown's Standard Scales.
Manufactory all kinds, and warrant every scale.
Warehouse No. 3 Barclay-st. opposite Astor House.

"A Shocking Bad Hat."—SUCH IS THE popular phrase. Like all other popular phrases, it has reason in it. A bad hat is "shocking," and no gentleman will wear one when he can get a handsome and artistic tile of KNOX'S Spring style for very little money, at No. 128 Broadway, under the Prescott House, or No. 151 Fulton-st., near Broadway.

The advertiser is desirous of extending a legitimate manufacturing business already established, and desires to meet at once a respectable man as a partner who will advance as further capital in cash $10,000; with such a man a liberal arrangement would be made. Address reply to W. D. J., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

Pianos at Reduced Prices.—Owing to extensive alterations to be made in store No. 481 Broadway, a very large assortment of new and second pianos will be sold at greatly reduced prices before the 1st of May. Fifty pianos, melodeons and cabinet organs to rent.
HORACE WATERS.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Metcalfe's Great Rheumatic Remedy is certainly the wonder of the age. Thousands can testify as to its magical effect, and the first doctors of this City are recommending it to their patients as the only sure cure for rheumatism ever known to man.

To acquire and retain a beautiful complexion, use only Jared's "Emil de Paris," which, totally unlike any other preparation, is used by the most refined. L. ISABEAU, No. 622 Broadway, Agent.

Second-hand Safes in large numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., Nos. 265 Broadway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Removed—Removed.—The office of the Burglar Alarm Telegraph, which protects invisibly and without damage each window and door of the house, is removed to No. 264 Broadway, opposite City Hall.
E. HOLMES.

Garibaldi Suits for Boys.—The most elegant ever before seen in this country. Ladies call and inspect them.
BROKAW BROTHERS,
No. 62 Lafayette-place, and No. 34 4th-av.

Fifty Varieties of Soft Hats, of All styles, "from grave to gay," and suitable for all professions, occupations and purposes, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Ladies, Spring has come, and if you wish beautiful Boots and Shoes for yourselves and families, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 257 Canal-st.

Terwilliger's Improved Salamander Safes, also an assortment of second hand Safes, for sale at No. 146 Maiden-lane.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

The Improved Elliptic Hook Lockstitch SEWING MACHINES.—A. H. SUPLEE, No. 537 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

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Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, Hair Dye and Dyeing at BATCHELOR'S, 16 Bond-st.

L'Emoil de Paris—The exquisite French preparation for the skin.
L. ISABEAU, No. 622 Broadway, Agent.

MARRIED.

DENNES—COLEY.—On Wednesday, April 25, by Rev. Peter Stryker, CHARLES DENNES, of Brooklyn, and Miss MARY GRACE COLEY, of New-York. No cards.

DES MARETS—MOTTLEY.—On Thursday, April 26, at St. Paul's M. E. Church, by Rev. Cyrus Foss, ERNEST A. DES MARETS and MARIA LOUISE, eldest daughter of the late John C. Motley, all of this City.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

GRISCOM—MOLLESON.—On Thursday, April 26, at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., by Rev. Mr. Walker, GEORGE W. GRISCOM and FANNY HENRY, daughter of Elias Molleson, Esq., all of this City.

HAVENS—CHAMBERLIN.—On Thursday, April 26, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. C. Foss, JONATHAN F. HAVENS and AUGUSTA, daughter of Amos S. Chamberlin.

KENNET—BORLAND.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Wednesday, April 25, by Rev. Henry J. Van Dyke, at the First Presbyterian Church, REUBEN G. KENNET, Esq., and Miss ANNIE G., daughter of Capt. James Borland, all of this City.

☞ Maine and Nova Scotia papers please copy.

MERRICK—SMITH.—On Thursday, April 26, by Rev. A. B. Carter, of Yonkers, W. H. MERRICK, of Philadelphia, and HELEN L., youngest daughter of the late Judge E. Fitch Smith, of New-York.

RICHARDS—BOYDE.—At Fishkill, on the Hudson, on Wednesday, April 25, by Rev. E. Swift, JOHN F. RICHARDS, of Newark, and Miss MARIA L. BOYDE, youngest daughter of John Boyde, Esq., of the former place.

SCHOONMAKER—WILSON.—At Hoboken, on Wednesday, April 25, by Rev. James H. Schoonmaker and CLARA E., daughter of R. D. Welch, of Milton, Del.

☞ Delaware papers please copy.

VALENTINE—KENNEDY.—On Thursday, April 26, by his Honor the Mayor, THOMAS R. VALENTINE and MARIA A., daughter of the late James Kennedy, all of this City. No cards.

WHITEHEAD—MERCER.—In Trinity Church, Newark, N. J., on Wednesday evening, April 25, by Rev. J. O. Eccleston, D. D., WILLIAM WHITEHEAD, of Altoona, Penn., and GERTRUDE E. MERCER, daughter of Dr. William T. Mercer, of the former place.

WESTPHAL—WOODBURN.—At the British Legation, Dresden, Saxony, on Wednesday, April 4, by Rev. C. H. Wright, Chaplain, Mr. ALEXANDER WESTPHAL, of Lima, Peru, and CLARA AUGUSTA, daughter of Lewis Woodburn, Esq., of New-York.

DIED.

BOGGS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 25, of Bright's disease, WILLIAM BOGGS, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 102 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Friday,) at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Leicester, Mass., for interment.

CUNNINGHAM.—SARAH ARABELLA, aged 1 year and 8 months, youngest daughter of Sarah Moffat and the late William Cunningham, formerly of this City.

CHURCH.—Suddenly, at 1 o'clock Thursday morning, April 26, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Dr. Henry Guernsey, in this City, FRANCIS CHURCH, in the 46th year of his age.

Funeral services will take place at No. 27 East 11th-st., at 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. The remains will be taken to South Orange for interment.

CHILDS.—On Wednesday, April 25, at 6½ o'clock A. M., GEORGE SMITH, son of Evander Childs, aged 20 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at his father's residence, No. 401 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, April 27, at 1 o'clock P. M.

DAMON.—On Wednesday, April 25, of inflammation of the lungs, LEWIS DAMON, in the 52d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence in Hudson-av., near South-st., Hudson City, N. J., next Sunday afternoon, April 29, at 3 o'clock.

☞ Vermont papers please copy.

HAWLEY.—On Tuesday, April 24, at 3 P. M., of erysipelas, ALPHEUS WILLIAM HAWLEY, only child of A. P. and S. A. Hawley, aged 25 years, 6 months and 9 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the Second Presbyterian Church in South 8th-st., near Jersey-av., Jersey City, on Friday next at 11 A. M.

HOPKINS.—On Saturday, Feb. 17, 1865, near Fort Buchanan, Arizona, killed by the Indians, GILBERT A. HOPKINS, of Ravenswood, L. I., in the 37th year of his age.

His remains having been received, funeral services will be held in the Presbyterian Church, Madison-av. and 26th-st., on Friday at 3½ o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully requested to attend without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwich, Conn.

MARTIN.—On Tuesday evening, April 24, MARY CHALMERS, wife of Samuel Martin, and daughter of George Mitchill.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral from her father's residence, No. 246 West 19th-st., on Friday, April 27, at 10 A. M.

MULFORD.—In Williamsburgh, on Thursday morning, April 26, HERVEY MULFORD, son of James H. Mulford, in the 59th year of his age.

Funeral on Sunday, 29th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 205 South 9th-st., Williamsburgh. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

REMSEN.—On Wednesday, April 25, at Newtown, L. I., MARY REMSEN, aged 75 years.

The relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Presbyterian Church at Newtown, this day, (Friday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

STEWART.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 25, WILLIAM STEWART, in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the South Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Spear's,) corner of Clinton and Amity sts., on Saturday, 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, April 23, 1866.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. Lewis W. Tappan, Jr., the Consul of the United States at Batavia, of the death, on the 9th of January, 1866, at the above-named place, of WILLIAM H. AVERILL, master of the ship *George Green*, owned by Charles B. Green, of New-York.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, April 23, 1866.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. J. McKay, the Acting Vice-Consul of the United States at Mauritius, Bengal, of the death, on the 6th of March ultimo, at sea, of JOHN B. SANFORD, a citizen of the United States.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY NEXT.
CHARLES DICKENS' LIFE OF GRIMALDI.
JOSEPH GRIMALDI, THE CLOWN. His Life and Adventures. Written out from Grimaldi's own manuscript and notes, which he left in the hands of his executor, at the time of his death. By CHARLES DICKENS, author of "Pickwick Papers," One volume, octavo. Price 75 cents.
Address all orders, retail or wholesale, to
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

AN ELEGANT VOLUME.
THE BOOK OF ROSES.
BY FRANCIS FAIRMAN.
"This work is founded on an experience of many years in the culture of the rose, and the various processes recommended in it have been practiced and tested by the writer. Some of them have been suggested by his observation of the requirements of roses in the climates of the Northern States. As a general rule, writers on the rose have copied from each other without sufficiently considering that it requires very different treatment in different countries. Previous books on the subject have been very defective in the arrangement of their matter, especially in treating of the different families and classes of roses, leaving the mind of the reader in confusion as to their origin and relationship. 'The Book of Roses' attempts to remedy this defect, and to present a clear view of the various subdivisions of the race, with the characteristics of each, and the results of their combinations or inter-marriages. The rose is constantly in process of development, and any book written even a few years ago may now be very far behind the time. The latest new roses down to the present time, and the latest methods of cultivating them, are given in this book."
The *Post* says: "Mr. Parkman's style is vivacious, easy and pleasant, his suggestions clear, practicable and intelligible, so that all who will may do as he has done. It is equally adapted to the parlor table and as a garden companion. It is a very substantial addition to our horticultural literature, and a masterpiece of bibliographical art. The type is clear and beautiful, the paper thick and finished, and the illustrations executed with care and appropriateness."
Beautifully illustrated and elegantly bound in muslin extra.
Price $3.
J. E. TILTON & CO.,
Publishers, Boston.
Our Illustrated Catalogue sent by mail free, on receipt of stamp to pay return post.

CARLETON, PUBLISHER, NEW-YORK,
WILL HAVE READY NEXT WEEK,
EPIDEMIC CHOLERA.
A compact and practical Hand-book on Cholera. By a Surgeon in the Honorable East India Company's service. A popular work for the people, treating the subject in every possible light; imparting exhaustive information on its history, causes, making valuable suggestions for avoiding and resisting it, and explaining a successful treatment at once so simple and effective that it must be almost a necessity for every family to possess so useful a volume.
The sale will be counted by thousands and thousands; and the price has been put very cheap, that its important suggestions and treatment may be followed by all. 12mo, Cloth bound. Price $1. Also, a pocket edition with paper covers. Price 75 cents.

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A new work of absorbing interest, by EDMUND KIRKE, author of "Among the Pines," &c. A book with all the excitement of a novel but pervaded with a truthfulness which stirs the blood of every reader. 12mo, cloth. Price $1 50.

RECOMMENDED TO MERCY.
A powerful new English novel, that has been recently issued in London, where it is making a great sensation among all lady readers. 12mo, cloth. Price $1 75.
Single copies of any of these books sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of price, by
CARLETON, Publisher, New-York.

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TWO CAPITAL NEW BOOKS.
ONLY A WOMAN'S HEART.
A novel by ADA CLARE. One volume, 12mo, Price $1 75.
ROEBUCK:
A SOUTHERN NOVEL OF GREAT POWER,
Which is bound to have a large sale. One volume, 12mo. Price $1 75.
ALSO:
Published for the Author,
CIVIL THEOLOGY and AN OPENING OF HEAVEN.
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In 1 volume.
One thousand pages, crown, 8vo.
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Also new editions ready of
THOMAS HOOD'S
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Early orders from the trade solicited.
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READY TO-DAY:
GARDEN FLOWERS:
How to Cultivate them. A Treatise on the Culture of Hardy Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Annuals, Herbaceous and Budding Plants.
BY EDWARD SPRAGUE RAND, JR.,
Author of "Flowers for the Parlor and Garden."
Elegantly printed on fine-toned paper, with numerous Illustrations. Muslin, extra, $2.
J. E. TILTON & CO.,
Publishers, Boston.
ON RECEIPT OF 75 CENTS.
FLORENCE MARRYAT'S DELIGHTFUL NOVEL,
WOMAN AGAINST WOMAN,
will be sent to your address free of postage.
THOMAS LORING, Publisher,
No. 319 Washington-st., Boston.

MIRTHFULNESS, WIT, FUN, ILLUSTRATED: To the Boys; Music, its Influence; Our National Curse; Sitting by the Fire; Business Colleges for Ladies; New Books; To Correspondents, &c., in May No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. 20 cents. All newsmen have it. FOWLER & WELLS, New-York.

THEODORE TILTON, FREDERICK Douglass, S. F. Cary, Horace Mann, J. C. Neal, Sam Slick, Plato, &c., in all, twenty illustrations, with Phrenology, Phrenology, Physiognomy, Psychology, and other interesting matters, in May No. Phrenological JOURNAL. 20 cents; a year, $2. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

FIREARMS, THEIR HISTORY; A NEW Rifle, illustrated; Trouble in Schools; Phenomena of Plants; To the Boys; Soliloquy of a Bachelor; Tall, Short, Large and Small Men; Telegraphing; They Best Succeed Who Dare; Plurality of Worlds; Morality; in May No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. 20 cents; a year, $2. FOWLER & WELLS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE TRIBUTE BOOK;
A RECORD OF THE MUNIFICENCE, SELF-SACRIFICE, AND PATRIOTISM,
OF THE
AMERICAN PEOPLE,
IN DEFENCE OF THEIR INTEGRITY AS A NATION,
DURING THE WAR FOR THE UNION.
BY FRANK B. GOODRICH,
Author of "The Court of Napoleon," &c.

ILLUSTRATED FROM DESIGNS BY THE FOLLOWING ARTISTS:
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TRIBUTES TO THE "TRIBUTE BOOK."
The publishers have received the following:
FROM ANDREW JOHNSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
"The information contained in the TRIBUTE BOOK is of great interest, and the beautiful manner in which it is bound is highly creditable to the enterprise and success of your efforts as publishers."
FROM HON. JOHN BIGELOW, UNITED STATES MINISTER IN PARIS.
"Your TRIBUTE BOOK is a beautiful and precious monument of patriotism.
"I doubt if the world has ever witnessed such a demonstration of warm-hearted devotion to country and humanity as Mr. Goodrich has so conveniently embalmed.
"It will be henceforth, I hope forever, one of the ornaments of the library of this Legation."
FROM JOHN BRIGHT, M. P.
ROCHDALE, 16th Nov., 1865.
"DEAR SIRS: I write to thank you for remembering me and for sending me your handsome work, the TRIBUTE BOOK, the great record of the wonderful doings of your people during your great struggle. I think no other nation can produce such a record of patriotic efforts and sacrifices in any cause, and it will remain forever a matter of pride for your children in future times."
FROM MRS. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, CHICAGO.
"It will always be retained and cherished in the family with grateful feelings. A faithful illustration of the generosity and gratitude of our country toward the patriotic soldiers who so nobly fought in our defence."
The New-York *Evening Post* says:
"It is the story of seventy millions of dollars."
The Boston *Journal* says:
"It is full of interest, beauty and real splendor."
The New-York *Herald* says:
"In many eyes the book doth share the glory."
"The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says:
"It is absolutely magnificent."
The New-York *Independent* says:
"It is a volume of exceeding splendor."
The Philadelphia *Telegraph* says:
"It is a tribute to American generosity."
The New-York *Tribune* says:
"It is a romance in interest and history in facts."
The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says:
"It is intensely interesting and thrilling."
The Boston *Traveller* says:
"It defies fl

FINANCIAL.

5-20 COUPONS,

DUE MAY 1,

Cashed in Gold or Currency

BY

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,

Dealers in Government Securities,

NO. 38 WALL-ST.

As the disbursement of $20,000,000 of May interest will have a tendency to reduce the premium on gold, holders of gold bonds will do well to secure the present rate by cashing of their coupons and selling their bonds.

HENRY CLEWS. WM. B. BEND. THEODORE S. FOWLER.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

(Successors to Livermore, Clews & Co.,)
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DEPOSITS IN CURRENCY AND GOLD RECEIVED. Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be ALLOWED INTEREST AT THE CURRENT MARKET RATE on all daily balances, subject to check on demand without notice.

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Collections made on Washington and all other points in the Union, with quick returns.

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Buys and sells TELEGRAPH and EXPRESS STOCKS, FARM MORTGAGE BONDS and RAILWAY SECURITIES, of every description, not sold at the stock exchange.

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issue circular letter of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

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NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL THE CITIES OF THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD

BANK OF AMERICA.

The stockholders of the BANK OF AMERICA are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the banking house, on MONDAY, the 7th day of May next. The poll will open at 10 o'clock and close at 2 o'clock, P. M. The transfer books will remain closed from the morning of April 28 until the morning of May 8. WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned has been appointed by the Supreme Court receiver of the property and effects of the Morris Fire and Inland Insurance Company, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, entitled "of proceedings against corporations in equity." All persons indebted to said Company are required to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and pay the same to the said receiver, at the office of the receiver, No. 31 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, by the 31st day of May, 1866. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Company are required to deliver the same to the said receiver, by the same day above mentioned. All the creditors of such Company are required to deliver their respective accounts or demands to the said receiver by the said 31st day of May, 1866. And all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Morris Fire and Inland Insurance Company, are required to present the same in writing, duly proved, to such receiver, at his office, No. 31 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the said 31st day of May, 1866.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 9, 1866.

CYRUS CURTISS,
Receiver of the Morris Fire and Inland Insurance Co.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN INSURANCE CO., }
No. 66 Wall-st., New-York. }

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIS Company, held at the office, April 26, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

W. P. PALMER.	JOHN CASWELL.
RUFUS L. LORD.	JOHN STEWARD.
THOS. BARRON.	HENRY SAYLES.
RICHD. TIGHE.	JAS. R. JOHNSTON.
RICHD. H. WORTH.	EDWARD J. WOOLSEY.
EDWIN D. MORGAN.	ANDREW J. SMITH.
SIDNEY MASON.	WM. M. MACY.
AUG. E. WARD.	JONATHAN THORNE.
SAMUEL CROCKER.	HENRY E. BOGERT.
JAS. OULLES.	ROBT. S. HOLT.

And at a meeting of the Board held subsequently, WM. P. PALMER was re-elected President, and ANDREW J. SMITH, Vice-President.

GEO. B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 18, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Assistant Treasurers United States at New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, and the Designated Depositary at Baltimore, have been instructed to discontinue receiving deposits on account of temporary loan for the present purposes at Five per cent. after business, on and after May 1, 1866, from which date all certificates outstanding and unpaid will carry Four per cent. interest only.

On and after 1st day of May, and until further notice, said Assistant Treasurers and Designated Depositary will receive such deposits in lawful money, and issue therefor Certificates, payable on demand, bearing Three per cent. 10-under notes, with interest at Four per cent. per annum.

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company have resolved to issue $2,000,000 of the bonds or obligations of the Company, (convertible into stock,) and dispose of them to the stockholders at the rate of 20 per cent. of the par value of the same. The bonds will be apportioned to those stockholders pro rata who shall be reg stered at such on the closing of the transfer books on the 9th day of May next.

The payment of the 20 per cent. of the par value of the bonds must be made at the office of the Company by the 15th day of June next, at which date the bonds will be ready for delivery.

The transfer books will be closed on the 8th day of May and reopened on the 19th of June next.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. Co., }
No. 24 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, March 27, 1866. }

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given, that we have this day designated by lot, eighteen bonds, numbered as follows: 411, 24, 497, 504, 526, 546, 559, 571, 597, 396, 417, 494, 46, 303, 1254, 1275, and, of one thousand dollars each, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1866. The said bonds are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
H. E. MEYER, No. 46 Exchange-place,
Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON }
CANAL COMPANY, }
NEW YORK, April 4, 1866. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR MANAGERS of this Company will be held at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, the 8th day of May next.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock (noon) until 2 o'clock P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th day of May next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board. ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., }
CORNER 42TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., }
NEW-YORK, }
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, April 23, 1866. }

THE NEXT ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this company will be held at Brewster's Hall, in the City of New-Haven, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st day of May next until the day of the meeting. G. B. CARHART, President.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS, }
OFFICE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., }
NEW-YORK, April 5, 1866. }

STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY will please take notice that an instalment of five (5) per cent on the capital stock will be due and payable on or before May 6, prox. J. J. CISCO, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of the COHOES COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, in Cohoes, on MONDAY, the 7th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such business as may be necessary. By order,

T. G. YOUNGLOVE, Secretary.

COHOES, April 3, 1866.

FOR SALE—BONDS OF COOK CO., ILLINOIS, due in 1880 and 1886, and bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New-York. This county embraces the City of Chicago. The Bonds will be offered until May 1, by the agent of the county at a price satisfactory to the purchaser. Address care of G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 64 William-st.

EQUIPMENT BONDS OF THE RARITAN and Delaware Bay Railroad Company for sale at the office of Messrs. DAVIDSON & JONES, Bankers and Brokers, No. 23 Pine-st. The entire amount of the mortgage is $300,000, the bonds are due in 1874, and bear 7 per cent. interest, payable 1st March and 1st September.

TROY, SALEM AND RUTLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons of May 1, of the Troy, Salem and Rutland Railroad Company's Bonds will be paid at the National Bank of the State of New-York. H. C. LOCKWOOD, Treasurer.

April 25, 1866.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Association will be held at the Banking House, corner of Nassau and Cedar-sts, on MONDAY, May 14, at 12 o'clock. H. F. VAIL, Cash'r.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK WILL remove on 1st of May to their new banking-room, Nos. 14, 16 and 18 Nassau-st., northeast corner of Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

In connection with our houses in Philadelphia and Washington, we have opened a NEW-YORK HOUSE at above location, and offer our services to Banks, Bankers and Investors for the transaction of their business in this City, including purchases and sales of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We are constantly represented at the Stock Exchange and Gold Board, where orders sent us are promptly filled. We keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL ISSUES,

buying and selling at current prices, and allowing correspondents the most liberal rates the market affords.

JAY COOKE & CO.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81...	108¾	108¾	June, 7-30.....	101¾	101¾
Coupon, '81	108¾	108¾	July, 7-30.....	101¾	101¾
5-20 Regist'd, '62.	103	103¼	June, C.L.N's, '84	111¼	111¼
5-20 Coupon, '62..	105	105¼	July, C.L.N's, '84	110¾	110¾
5-20 Coupon, '64..	105¾	105¾	Aug., C.L.N's, '84	110¾	110¾
5-20 Coupon, '65..	104¾	105	Oct., C.L.N's, '84	109¾	109¾
10-40 Registered.	98¾	98¾	Dec., C.L.N's, '84	108¾	108¾
10-40 Coupon.....	98¾	98¾	May, C.L.N's, '85	105¾	106¼
Curr'cy Certifics.	102	103¾	Aug., C.L.N's, '85	104¾	104¾
Gold.....	127¾	127¾	Sept., C.L.N's, '85	103¾	103¾
August, 7-30.....	101¾	101¾	Oct., C.L.N's, '85	103¼	103¼

THE AMERICAN BUREAU OF MINES,

NO. 64 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Mines, mineral lands and ores examined and reported upon. Competent engineers furnished to mining companies.

Consultations afforded on all mining, metallurgical and chemical questions at the office of the Bureau.

GEO. D. H. GILLESPIE, President.

DRAKE DE KAY, Secretary.

U. S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS.

NO. 16 SOUTH 3D-ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BROKERS IN
STOCKS AND GOLD

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN }
RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 19 BROAD-ST., }
NEW-YORK, April 23, 1866. }

THE INTEREST DUE MAY 1, 1866, ON the preferred Stock of this Company will be paid at this office. The transfer books will close April 28, and be opened May 2.

The interest on the bonds of the Company, viz: the Toledo and Wabash Second Mortgage, the Equipment Bonds, the Great Western Second Mortgage and the Quincy and Toledo First Mortgage Bonds, due May 1, will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank.

A. BOODY, President.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., }
CHICAGO, Ill., April 24, 1866. }

COUPONS OF CHICAGO AND ALTON Railroad First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, due May 1, 1866, will be paid at the Second National Government tax, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 34 Broadway, New-York.

W. M. LARRABEE, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1866.

THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTgage bonds of the Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company, due on the 1st day of May next, will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank, T Wall-st.

B. E. SMITH, President.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, due on the 1st day of May next, will be paid at the Merchants National Bank, City of New-York.

ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the New-York and Canada Oil Company for the election of Trustees, for the ensuing year will be held on TUESDAY, 8th of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at No. 208 Canal-st. H. C. SCOTT, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Bookman-st., Room No. 4, first floor over Park Bank

DIVIDENDS.

HENRY A. SMYTHE, W. H. FOSTER, W. H. SANFORD, President. Vice-President. Cashier.
THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF }
NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, April 19, 1866. }

DIVIDEND.

A dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT. has been this day declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable, free from Government tax, on the 1st day of May next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to May 1, inclusive. HENRY A. SMYTHE, President.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO R. R. Co., }
CLEVELAND, OHIO, April 5, 1866. }

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT PER CENT. (less United States Government tax) upon the capital stock of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, has been declared payable on the 25th day of April next, at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM A. HAGO & CO., No. 56 Broadway, New-York, and until the 16th day of May next, and after the latter date, at the Company's office in Cleveland.

The transfer books will be closed on the 14th day of April inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 26th day of April. WM. F. STAUNTON, Treasurer.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, April 24, 1866. }

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. has this day been declared, free from Government tax, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable the 1st day of May next, to which date the transfer books will be closed.

JAS. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, April 24, 1866. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (5 per cent.,) free of taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, out of the profits of the last six months, on and after the 1st day of May next.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, }
NEW-YORK, April 20, 1866. }

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 1st of May next, Government tax free. Transfer books will be closed from this date to May 1. By order,

F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st. Six per cent. interest, free of tax. Deposits made on or before May 1 will draw interest from May 1. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

JAMES GOOLD & CO.,
ALBANY, NEW-YORK,
Manufacturers of
CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS,
and
RAILROAD CARS.
Established 35 years.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BLACK MARES, 15 hands 3 inches high, long tails, very stylish, sound and kind, and can trot in three minutes together; 6 and 7 years old. Also, a bay mare, handsome, sound and kind, and can trot in three minutes. No. 28 West 19th-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF BLACK CARriage horses, 15¾ hands high; can be seen at the stable, No. 142 East 20th-st., near Lexington-av., from 8 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 7 P. M.; also the stable to let. For further particulars, inquire of ALFRED WICKS, No. 21 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—TWO OR THREE OF THE FINEST pairs of coach horses ever seen in New-York; also one or two Park horses, one fine black horse suitable for horse, all just from Kentucky. Apply at the office of *Farr, Maid & Horn*, No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 19.

CARRIAGES.—NO 638 BROADWAY.—300 CARriages, all styles, selling 30 per cent. less than former prices; several new jobs for sale cheap, sailed by removal from No. 450 Broadway.

No. 638 Broadway.

A SIX AND FOUR SEAT PHAETON, 3 coaches, basket pony phaeton, top and no-top wagon; also, 400 new carriages and harness, at 25 per cent. less than Broadway houses. JOHN C. HAM, No. 10 East 4th-st., corner Broadway.

FIVE LIGHT CARRIAGES CHEAP.—Five well-built, light carriages, new for sale low to close an account. Apply at J. H. TUTTLE'S, No. 205 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—A SIX-SEATED ROCKAWAY, IN good order; made by Lawrence. Can be seen at Cleary's stable, No. 21 East 18th-st., near Broadway.

FURNITURE.

FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.

Patent rosewood bedsteads, patent rosewood bureaus, (the handling of a number of days avoided, one lock controlling four drawers.) Also, rosewood, black walnut, and oak library, dining-room and chamber furniture, at SPRINGMEYER BROS., (late J. H. Belter & Co.,) No. 23 Broadway, (established 1844,) opposite the New-York Hotel. Factory 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST assortment of enameled, chestnut and solid walnut bedroom suites, in this city; also, mattresses, springbeds, &c.; all goods warranted as represented; at the old established house, WARREN WARD & CO., 677 Canal

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., &c., cheapest at SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 283 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston-sts. Call and save money; goods warranted and delivered free; furniture in suites.

AT PRIVATE SALE—NEW VELVET TAPestry carpets, 5 frames, Elizabethan sofa-stand (rosewood) and suite of rosewood furniture in green plush, 7 pieces. Can be seen at No. 147 East 12th-st., between 10 and 12 A. M., until the 28th inst.

FOR SALE—A PLIMPTON SECRETARY BEDstead, as good as new. Price $125. Apply to T. MARS, American Express Depot, No. 61 Hudson-st.

PERSONAL.

ALICE Brown, BROOKLYN.—NOTE JUST received and answered. Will be at the picture gallery, Saturday, at 2½.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY L. HOGUET, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SOCIETY.
By WILMERDING, HOGUET & CO.,
Nos. 113 and 115 Duane-st., New-York.
LARGE SALE
OF
GUNS.
FRIDAY, April 27, 1866,
At 11 o'clock,
6,000 Austrian Muskets, with bayonets.
6,000 Prussian Muskets, with bayonets.
2,000 Springfield Rifles.
All packed in cases of 20 each, ready for shipment.
These arms have all been overhauled, re-oiled, cleaned and repaired, and are now in good working order, ready for use.

SALE OF SPADES, SHOVELS, &c.

ORDNANCE QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1866. }

Will be sold at auction, under the direction of Capt. D. G. Thomas, military storekeeper at Alchamac depot, Armory-square, this city, on MONDAY, May 14, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M.:

17,000 Spades, new;
1,500 short-handled and 1,600 long-handled Shovels, new, and
90 Sibley Tents, worn.

These spades and shovels are from the best manufacturers, and many of them are in original packages.

Tents will be sold singly; spades and shovels in lots of twelve, with the privilege of twelve dozen. Five days are allowed purchasers to remove their goods.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILItary railroad at BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18, 1866. }

The attention of capitalists seeking a profitable investment, is invited to this sale.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General, (Division of River and Rail Transportation,) at Washington, D. C., until the first day of June next, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purchase of all the right, title and interest of the United States, in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water-stations, turntables, bridges, &c., the railroad materials and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling-stock, cars, machinery and other equipment.

The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to Clarke's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

The route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.

The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. Boats on the river now charge, it is stated, for freight to Brownsville, as high as $7 per barrel, and for passengers $15 each.

The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail, and full spiked.

More particular description of the property can be obtained at this office, or at that of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, at New-Orleans.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government stores and supplies, whenever required, at the rates paid by Government at the time to the New-York Central Railroad.

The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.

Ten per cent. cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed to the Division of River and Rail Transportation, Quartermaster-General's office, Washington, D. C.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,

ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., in charge Fourth Division, Q. M. G. O.

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Public notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will offer for sale at public auction, on MONDAY, the 30th inst., at noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, in the City of New-York, the following real estate:

1. Store of land north side of Chambers-st., near William-st.

2. Parcel of land east side of Corlears-st., between Front and Water-sts.

3. Block bounded by Hoboken, West and Canal sts.

4. Lot north side of 38th-st., near 3d-av.

5. Lot north side of 58th-st., near 6th-av.

6. Two lots north and south sides of 49th-st., on east Lexington-av.

7. Six lots, north and south sides 18th-st., between 8th and 9th ave.

8. Two blocks of land between 67th and 68th sts., 4th, Madison and 5th ave.

9. Seventy-four lots between 31st and 37th sts., 3d and 4th ave.

10. Two lots west side of 4th-av., between 79th and 70th sts.

11. Thirty-eight lots 71th and 72th sts., 4th and 5th ave.

12. Twenty-five lots 76th and 77th sts., 4th and 5th ave.

13. Thirty-four lots 81st and 82d sts., Madison and 5th ave.

14. Two lots south side 82d-st., near 4th-av.

15. One lot southwest corner 120th-st. and 12th-av.

16. Two lots north side 79th-st., south side 80th-st., near 3d-av.

17. Eight lots west side of 8th-av., 94th and 95th sts.

18. Lot east side of 3d-av., near 79th-st.

19. Thirty-seven lots south side 79th-st. and 3d and 4th ave.

20. Forty-five lots 74th and 75th sts., 3d and 4th ave.

Warrantee deeds will be given.

Lithographic maps may be obtained at the Comptroller's Office, Hall of Records, on or after May 10 next.

Terms—One-fifth cash at the time of the purchase money, and the auctioneer's fee of twenty dollars on each lot, to be paid at the Comptroller's Office each day immediately after the sale. Twenty per cent. on June 1 next, when the deeds will be ready for delivery; and the balance, (seventy per cent.,) or any portion thereof, at the option of the purchaser, may remain on bond and mortgage for three years from 1st July, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly. The amount on bond and mortgage may be paid off at any time within the five years, on giving one month's notice to the Comptroller of the time when payments of not less than five hundred dollars, on any day when interest is due within the five years.

The sale will be continued from day to day until the whole property is disposed of.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, HALL OF RECORDS, }
April 19, 1866. }

SALE OF ARMY WAGONS.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1866. }

Sealed proposals are invited for the purchase of 870 army wagons, now at this depot.

These wagons are worn, but still serviceable for road and farming purposes.

Proposals will be received until 12 M. WEDNESDAY, May 2, 1866, (in Government funds) will be required upon notification of acceptance of bid, and prior to the delivery of the wagons. The right to reject all bids considered too low is reserved.

These wagons are at Lincoln Depot, about one mile east of the Capitol, and can be seen by applying to Col. TOMPKINS, the Quartermaster in charge.

The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.

Proposals should be signed with bidder's full name, and give his post-office address, indorsed "Proposals to Purchase Army Wagons," and directed to

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-General and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

Will be sold at Newbern, North Carolina, a large amount of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores. Sale to commence on the 15th day of May, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue until the whole property, the principal classes of which are given below, is sold:

Iron and Brass Guns, Gun Carriages, Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Blankets, Swords, Iron, Lead, Smiths', Armorers' and Saddlers' Tools, Old Leather, Sling Carts, Gins complete, Infantry Equipments, Implements for Field and Siege Guns, and other articles of unimportant description.

Correct lists of articles to be sold will be furnished upon application to this office.

By order of Brevet Major-Gen. R. DYER,
Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.

JASPER MYERS,
Brevet Captain Ordnance Department, U. S. A.
ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, NEWBERN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and executed into between EDWARD COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purposes therein mentioned, the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unexpended to the United States, with interest thereon, was directed to be paid to the party, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 16, 1866.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 28, 1865, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-law1oct26

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK October 26, 1865. oct27-law1oct28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. dec29-law1mar28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 30, 1866. mh30-law1may31

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

AT W. H. DISBROW'S, NO. 180 LIBERTY-ST., THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock;

PARIS, PLAIN—Commission sale of rare choice exotic plants, direct from France. Standard, perpetual and moss roses, fruit trees, shrubs, dahlias, bulbous roots, &c. The whole stock is in prime condition, perfectly hardy and fully warranted. Sold by order of M. MAGNA.

AUCTION SALES.

BELL, P. TEBAUD, Auctioneer, late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.

TEBAUD & CURTIS will sell by auction on SATURDAY, April 28, 1866, at 11 o'clock, at No. 127 East 14th-st., near 2d-av., all the handsome rosewood, walnut and mahogany parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture, mirrors, carpets, china and glass, &c. Catalogues at No. 29 Liberty-st.

SALE OF STEAM GRIST MILL AT THE CAVALRY DEPOT, GOLDSBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
FIRST DIVISION, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11, 1866. }

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Capt. George T. Browning, A. Q. M., on WEDNESDAY, May 23, at 12 o'clock M., the following described public property, viz:

ONE (1) STEAM GRINDING AND FEED MILL, (frame, with massive granite foundations,) 40 by 80 feet, with cook, bar and engine houses attached, all constructed of the very best material, and in the most substantial manner.

Also, at the same time and place, the machinery and appliances of the mill, consisting of

ONE (1) ENGINE, OF 100-HORSE POWER, with cylinder of twenty-two (22) inches diameter and twenty-four (24) inches stroke, set upon a heavy cast-iron bed-plate, with cold and hot water pumps and heater, and a cast-iron fly-wheel, with driving-pulley, of the same material, ten (10) feet in diameter and twenty-four (24) inches face, and engine houses attached.

TWO (2) BOILERS OF 60-HORSE POWER EACH, made of the best boiler-iron, five-sixteenths (5-16) of an inch in thickness, five (5) feet in diameter, and fourteen (14) feet five (5) inches in length; each boiler containing seventy-six (76) lap-welded flues, each three (3) and one-fourth (¼) inches in diameter, with all the requisite appendages.

TEN (10) PAIRS OF REED'S PATENT BUCKINGHAM STRAIGHT (30) INCHES SPRING MILLS, constructed of solid French burr millstone, and set in heavy, well-balanced frames, with hay-cutters, elevators and conveyors sufficient to cut and handle the hay, grain and prepared feed on the most economical and laboring plan.

The shafting is of finished wrought iron, and the pulleys of cast-iron, faced and balanced, with hangers and boxes, sufficient to drive ten (10) pairs of burrs, &c. The main driving-belt is of four-(4) ply rubber, and twenty-four (24) inches wide. The belts for driving the mills, &c., are of the best oak-tanned, patent stretched leather.

The engine, boilers, machinery, and fixtures of every description, are of the very best material and workmanship, and are still in excellent condition and fine working order, the mill having been in operation only about fifteen months.

If deemed advisable by the agent of the Government on the day of sale, the buildings will be sold separately.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Purchasers will be required to remove their property before the first (1st) day of July next, unless otherwise arranged with the owner of the grounds.

A boat for Goesboro will leave the 6th-st. wharf every hour during the day of sale.

Any further information that may be desired will be given upon application, in person or by letter, to Capt. GEORGE T. BROWNING, A. Q. M., Goesboro, or to this office. JAMES A. EKIN,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. in charge 1st Div. Q. M. G. O.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

NO. 56 WATTS-ST. AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 27, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

WATTS-ST.—The valuable lot, with the two-story and attic brick building, No. 56 Watts-st., north side, between Washington and West sts.; house 20 by about 40 feet; lot 20x30 feet. About $1,000 can remain on mortgage at 7 per cent.

The above property is very desirable, being in the vicinity of the Albany and Troy steamboat landings.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, CURTAINS, ROSEWOOD AND BROCATEL PARLOR SUITES, &c.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, April 28, at 10 o'clock, at private residence No. 619 7th-av., near 46th-st., all the furniture contained in said house, including carved rosewood parlor suites, velvet and Brussels carpets, curtains, cornices, pier and mantel mirrors, centre and side tables, etagere, French bedsteads, elegant hair mattresses, chamber furniture, crockery, dining-room furniture, kitchen utensils &c.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE IN THE STATE OF MICHIGAN.

By order of the executors of John D. Phœnix, deceased, E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 27, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom No. 111 Broadway, the northerly half of lot numbered nine, (9,) in O. P

SHIPPING.

THE BALTIMORE AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 44, NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF CANAL-ST.

Sardinian.....Wednesday, April 29, 10 A. M.
Circassian.....Wednesday, May 6, 10 A. M.
Nestorian.....Wednesday, May 13, 10 A. M.
Carthaginian.....Wednesday, May 20, 10 A. M.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.....$80 and upwards
Second Cabin.....$40
Steerage.....$25

Passengers booked to Glasgow, Belfast, Londonderry, Queenstown, Dublin, Havre, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Christiania, Gothenburg, Trondhjem, Stettin, Danzig, Libau, Riga, Windau, Reval, St. Petersburg, Helsingfors, Abo, Aland, Hangoe, Wasa, Uleaborg, Kristiansand, Stavanger, Bergen, Christiansund, Molde, Aalesund, Skudesnaes, Haugesund, Arendal, Frederikshavn, Fredrikstad, Gefle, Soderhamn, Hernosand, Sundsvall, Copenhagen, Malmo, Carlscrona, Ystad, Gothenburg, Stockholm, Lulea, Pitea, Ostend, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Flushing, Vlissingen, Dunkirk, Boulogne, Calais, Dieppe, Rouen, Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Messina, Palermo, Trieste, Fiume, Venice, Piraeus, Constantinople, Smyrna, Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Batavia, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Kobe, Moji, Hiogo, Osaka, Tientsin, Taku, Chefoo, Newchwang, Vladivostock, Nikolaieff, Odessa, Sebastopol, Yalta, Theodosia, Kertch, Taganrog, Rostoff, Mariupol, Berdiansk, Genitchi, Novorossisk, Batoum, Poti, Sukhum Kaleh, Tiflis, Baku, Astrakhan, Saratoff, Samara, Nijni Novgorod, Moscow, Petersburg, Archangel, Kola, Tromsoe, Hammerfest, Alten, Vardoe, Reykjavik, Thorshavn, Faroe, Leith, Hull, Grimsby, Middlesbrough, Sunderland, Newcastle, Shields, Tyne, Blyth, Dundee, Aberdeen, Peterhead, Wick, Thurso, Stromness, Kirkwall, Lerwick, Scalloway, Granton, Portrush, Belfast, Donaghadee, Larne, Portpatrick, Stranraer, Ardrossan, Ayr, Troon, Girvan, Barrow, Fleetwood, Preston, Liverpool, Douglas, Ramsey, Peel, Port Erin, Port St. Mary, Llandudno, Holyhead, Menai Bridge, Barmouth, Aberystwith, Aberdovey, Pwllheli, Portmadoc, Carnarvon, Bangor, Beaumaris, Rhyl, Mostyn, Connah's Quay, Chester, Runcorn, Widnes, Warrington, Manchester, Salford, Stockport, Ashton, Oldham, Rochdale, Bury, Bolton, Wigan, Southport, Lytham, Blackpool, Fleetwood, Morecambe, Lancaster, Glasson Dock, Barrow, Whitehaven, Workington, Maryport, Silloth, Carlisle, Annan, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Wigtown, Whithorn, Isle of Man, Isle of Wight, Cowes, Ryde, Portsmouth, Southampton, Weymouth, Portland, Lyme Regis, Exmouth, Teignmouth, Torquay, Dartmouth, Plymouth, Falmouth, Penzance, St. Ives, Hayle, Padstow, Ilfracombe, Barnstaple, Bideford, Appledore, Clovelly, Bude, Newquay, Fowey, Par, Charlestown, Pentewan, Mevagissey, Gorran Haven, Portloe, Truro, Penryn, Helston, Porthleven, Newlyn, Penzance, Milford, Pembroke, Tenby, Saundersfoot, Llanelly, Swansea, Port Talbot, Aberavon, Neath, Briton Ferry, Llanelly, Burry Port, Carmarthen, Cardigan, Aberystwith, Aberdovey, Barmouth, Portmadoc, Pwllheli

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

(Continued from First Page.)

SELL against, and STEWART MILL and BAINES in favor. The debate was again adjourned.

The London papers comment on the debate, reiterating the former arguments with considerable vehemence.

The *Star* calculates on a majority of thirty in favor of the Reform Bill.

THE QUESTION OF THE FISHERIES.

In the House of Commons, on the 15th inst., Mr. CARDWELL, in reply to an inquiry, said the question of protecting the interests of fishermen on the North American coasts, on the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty, was under consideration by the Law Officers of the Crown.

THE SUSPENSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS.

Mr. MAGUIRE gave notice that he would at an early day call attention to the serious inconvenience arising in Ireland from the too stringent exercise of powers given by the suspension of the *habeas corpus*.

MEETING OF CONSERVATIVES.

On he 11th inst. two hundred and thirty members of the Conservative Party assembled at the residence of the Marquis of SALISBURY, including both Peers and members of the House of Commons.

The proceedings were not reported, but the *Herald* says that Earl DERBY made a long speech, and that the response given was hearty and unanimous.

Miscellaneous.

A terrible accident took place at the Cheltingham race. A stand gave way, burying three hundred persons in the ruins. Many are severely hurt, but none are reported dead.

The *Owl* says that Mr. GLADSTONE's budget will contain several sma l but progressive changes, sweeping away certain minor customs duties, and dealing with the duties on timber, bottled wines, &c.

It is said that the Government has sent orders to Mr. RAWSON, the Governor of the Bahamas, to assume the Governorship of Jamaica on the return of Sir HENRY STORKS.

FRANCE.

The Senate upon a petition for the modification of the Constitution relative to the Right of Petition, has adopted the previous question.

The Corps Legislatif was engaged upon the Government bill relative to the Mercantile Marine.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France, show a decrease of the cash on hand, of 1,100,000 francs.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says, if the object of Head Centre STEPHENS in going to Paris was to attract general attention to his cause or person, it has proved a failure.

A severe panic prevailed the on the Bourse, on the 13th inst.

Rentes declined to 66f. 15c., but afterward rallied to 66f. 40c.

PRUSSIA.

The Crown Princess gave birth to a daughter on the 12th inst.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

Ex-Minister Prince CONSEA has been impeached, for wasteful expenditure of the public funds.

SPAIN.

It was stated that Gen. LESSUNDI had been nominated Captain-General of Cuba, vice Gen. DULCE, resigned.

TURKEY.

Constantinople advices say that an army of 60,000 men was watching the Christian provinces of Turkey, and would enter the Principalities should disturbances arise.

INDIA.

A private telegram dated Calcutta, April 11, says: "Money tight. Goods dully prices weaker. Cotton dully drooping. Exchange, 2s. 2d. Freights unchanged."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

SAUNDERS & WHITEHEAD'S Circular, of the evening of the 11th inst., says:

The financial difficulties in Germany continue to exercise an adverse influence on American Securities, and transactions, both of Government and Railroad Securities, are relatively considerably lower than New-York prices, owing to sales on continental account.

Five-Twenties have been largely taken for shipment to New-York, and on the week show only a fractional decline, being last quoted at 71¾@72. Illinois and Erie were at one time in request, and were taken as high as 83 and 51¾, respectively; but from these prices there has been quite a dollar decline on each—Illinois closing at 81@81, and Erie at 50½@51¾."

PANIC IN THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The *Times* (April 12 City Article says:

The panic in the Stock Exchange became more general yesterday, and nearly all descriptions of foreign speculative securities closed at a further disastrous fall. Investors to which the shares of a great majority of modern companies have been in the hands of weak holders is evidently much greater than was supposed, and it now appears as if the market could not settle into a healthy condition until a general change in this respect shall have been effected. After business hours there was a great renewal of heaviness. The discount demanded at the bank remains moderate, the supply of money in the open market being ample at a fraction below five per cent. On the Stock Exchange, loans are offered at 4@4½ per cent.

Those failures have already occurred in the Stock Exchange in connection with the approaching half-monthly settlement.

There was a little more business in the Cotton market yesterday, but the decline since last Friday has been 1d. at 1d. @ ⅛d.

The last price of Cotton from Paris shows a relapse of speculation.

The reports from the Paris Bourse are that the Credit Mobilier Company have again been large sellers of all the financial securities. On this account the appropriations of war have greatly increased.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

There was a continued business in funds. CONSOLS gradually declined, and in many other securities, especially foreign stocks, almost a panic prevailed. The discount demand was very light.

The liabilities of PINTO, PEREZ & CO. are £200,000 sterling. It is stated that grave irregularities will lead to criminal proceedings against one of the partners.

LIVERPOOL, Friday Evening, April 13.

COTTON—Sales of the week, 49,000 bales including 3,500 bales to speculators, and 12,000 bales to exporters. The market is downward, with a decline of 2d. @ 3d. on American, and 1d. @2d. on other descriptions. The sales on Thursday (Friday) were 7,000 bales, including 1,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing dull and downward, with a further slight decline on all qualities. The authorized quotations are as follows:

Fair Orleans.....	13d.	Middling Orleans.....	12d.
Fair Mobile.....	13d.	Middling Mobile.....	12¾d.
Fair Uplands.....	12¼d.	Middling Uplands...	12¾d.

Stock in port, 650,000 bales, including 307,000 bales of American.

The Manchester market is dull and nominal, without transactions.

BREADSTUFFS steady. WHEAT an upward tendency.

PROVISIONS dull.

LONDON, Friday, April 13.

Consols closed at 89⅞@90⅛ for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—Five-Twenties, 67¾@67¾ ex coupons; Illinois Central, 79¼@79½; Erie, 52¾@53.

Bullion in Bank of England decreased £18,000.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, April 14.

COTTON—The market is panicky, with sales of 8,000 bales, yesterday and to-day, including 1,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The decline is quoted at 1d. @1¼d. Middling Uplands quoted at about 14d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is firm.

PROVISIONS—The market is dull.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, April 14.

Consols closed at 89¾@90¼ for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—Five-Twenties, 67@67¼, ex coupons; Illinois Central Railroad, 79@80; Erie Railroad, 52¼@53.

Commercial per Steamship Africa.

[The weekly Liverpool Cotton market can be found under the advices per steamship *Nova Scotian*.]

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. and WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO.'s report: FLOUR firm. WHEAT firm for American, while other descriptions are dull, with a decline of 1d. @2d. Red Central, Western Red, 10s. @10s. 6d. CORN firmer, and holders demand an advance; Mixed, 32s. 6d. @33s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. and GORDON, BRUCE & Co.'s report: BEEF dull and declining, with a slight decline on all qualities. PORK dull. BACON heavy, with a light demand and weak prices. LARD inactive. BUTTER easier. TALLOW firm. CHEESE quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Brokers' Circular reports: ASHES dull and declining for Pots, at 33s. 6d.; Pearls are unchanged, with small sales at 35s. @36s. SUGAR flat. COFFEE quiet and steady. RICE quiet and steady. LINSEED inactive. LINSEED OIL quiet, at 32s. @32s. 6d. SPERM and COD OILS—No sales. RESIN active, at 3s. 3d. @3s. 6d. for common. AMERICAN SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet, at 50s. PETROLEUM—Messrs. BOULT, ENGLISH & BRANDON, report: The market is firm and holders demand an advance.

LONDON MARKETS (RARING).

BREADSTUFFS dull. FLOUR—Stock scarce; American quoted at 25s. @32s. IRON quiet. Bar and Rails, £8 10s. Scotch Pig, Gartsherrie brand, 78s. 3d. SUGAR heavy, with a downward tendency. COFFEE firm. RICE inactive. Tea quiet and steady. LINSEED dull and quotations barely maintained. LINSEED CAKES—Stock scarce and market firm; American £11 5s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm at 48s. @48s. 6d. LINSEED OIL steady at 32s. 3d. @32s. 6d. SALTPETRE dull, and declined 6d. TALLOW steady at 48s. @48s. 3d. PETROLEUM is steady at 2s. 1¾d. for refined.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, April 14.

COTTON.—Sales yesterday and to-day, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is very dull with a panic, and the decline of yesterday and to-day amounts to 1d. @1¼d. Middling Uplands are quoted at about 14d., but the market is nominal. The depression has been caused by the continued large receipts at American ports, the heavy arrivals here, and the threatening aspect of the German question.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market is firm.

PROVISIONS.—The market is dull.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, April 14.

Consols closed at 89¾@90¼ for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—U. S. 5-20s, 67@67¼, ex coupons; Illinois Central Railroad, 79@80; Erie Railroad, 52¼@53.

Latest via Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, April 14.

The funds to-day remained dull, but closed rather firmer.

Alluding to a panic on the Bourse, the Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that one of the disquieting rumors was that the relations between the French and United States Governments were such as to justify the very worst fears—all, of course, on account of Mexico.

The same writer says that hopes of peace in Germany are rapidly vanishing, and he insinuates that the semblance of neutrality by France few believe to be sincere.

Warlike rumors continue to circulate in Vienna and Berlin, and the armaments continue.

A Vienna dispatch says that the Prussian reply to the last Austrian note was received on the 12th inst. It declines in laconic terms to accede to the demands of Austria for the demobilization of the Prussian force.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Money is in good demand. The discount rate remained at 6 per cent. On the Stock Exchange enormous flatness prevailed, and stocks, including American, were lower. Consols touched the lowest prices since the Crimean war, but afterwards slightly rallied, closing at 89¼@89¾.

Latest Via Queenstown.

LONDON, Sunday, April 15.

The Paris Bourse is firm. The Rentes closed at 66f. 90c.

The German crisis continues. The rumors concerning the difficulty are vague and contradictory.

The news from Vienna is still warlike.

The *Independence Belge* has reason to suppose that the question of armaments will be satisfactorily settled by mutual and simultaneous disarmament. It is unfounded that confidential overtures have been made to Prussia by Austria to that effect.

MEXICO.

REPORTED LIBERAL SUCCESSES.

Chihuahua said to have been Taken after a Severe Battle—President Juarez to Establish His Government There.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 26.

Information has been received at the Department of State that the Liberal army, under the command of Gen. LOUIS TERRAZAS, had taken Chihuahua after a severe battle, resulting in the overthrow of the Imperialists; that the State was in quiet possession of the National troops, and that President JUAREZ and Cabinet intended starting in a few days for the City of Chihuahua.

STARVATION IN THE SOUTH.

Dreadful Suffering Among the Poor in Alabama—Heart-Rending Scenes of Distress.

From the Montgomery Advertiser, April 21.

The amount of suffering among the destitute of Alabama is not generally known. The people of Marshall and the counties around have been almost upon the point of starvation, and have probably been saved from such a death by the efforts of Senator WINSTON, Judge WYETH and other prominent citizens of North Alabama. A loan was effected in this city among the merchants of $10,000 to aid in supplying their wants, and the people of Huntsville, Decatur and Louisville have responded nobly to the calls made upon them. Other societies are in equally destitute circumstances. Col. ROBERT T. SMITH, of Randolph, is now in this city, and from him we learn *that scenes are witnessed daily in that county that would draw tears from the adamantine heart. As many as three hundred women have been seen at one time around the Court-house on days when rations were expected.* Most of them walk from 15 to 20 miles, and it must indeed be a case of great suffering that could cause tender females to undertake and undergo so much privation and suffering. The amount allowed by the Government has done much good, but is not near enough to relieve the wants of the people.

It is distressing to know that such things exist in Alabama, but when attention is called to them steps should be taken to prevent their longer continuance. We owe debts to the living as well as the dead, and nothing can appeal more eloquently to everything that is pure and holy in the human heart than the cry of anguish and distress from innocent women and helpless children. The State Commissioner, Hon. M. H. CRAUKSHANK, is in Montgomery, and with that consultation him we take the liberty of saying that any contribution for the relief of the people of the State will be faithfully appropriated. He has been all over the State, knows the amount of destitution, and states it to be alarming and heart-rending. It is criminal to allow this state of things to exist, and we call upon the benevolent everywhere to at once act in this matter, and send on their contributions to Mr. CRAUKSHANK, who will apply them in the right direction.

DESTITUTION IN AUTAUGA.

From the Montgomery Mail, April 21.

In the present anomalous condition of our State, while the wheels of enterprise and trade are clogged by the course of the Radical majority in Congress, we must expect much suffering throughout the hill countries which lie north of us. This suffering has been brought upon that wide belt of Alabama through no fault of the people. They have always been poor, but as their wants were few, they experienced no difficulty before the war in making a support for their families. As a general thing, their sentiment was against the policy of secession, not because they understood thoroughly the issues involved, but because they could not understand how the dangers and distress of a revolution could bring them, out of the Union, any practicable advantages which they did not possess in the Union. Whether they were right or wrong in their opinion, they waived it when the issue was definitely made, and gave themselves to the cause of the Confederacy. They were the rank and file of the army, and a host of them sleep in the graves of the unknown dead. Disasters came to them in the field and suffering to their families at home.

We have helped the people of that poor region which lies within the counties of Blount, De Kalb and Marshal. But we have cries of suffering humanity nearer our doors. Within forty miles of us, in the northern part of Autauga, upon Swift and Chesnut Creeks; and still nearer to us in the pine woods about Kingston and Pine Flat, in the same county, there are seven hundred destitute families in actual want of food to sustain life. The United States Government, is able to issue, at Kingston, rations for only 384, leaving over 300 families unprovided for. The majority of these comprise the widows and orphans of soldiers killed in battle or by disease. They come to us sometimes barefooted, sometimes in miserable wagons. *They do not ask for alms, but in every lineament of their features tells us that it is charity for them to receive and not for us to give.*

MEASURES OF RELIEF—CARD OF THANKS.

The following card of thanks appears in the Louisville papers:

LOUISVILLE HOUSE, April 17, 1866.

To the Citizens of Louisville:

In the name of "God's poor" of Alabama, I thank you for your noble liberality; my people were hungry, and ye fed them; naked, and ye clothed them; and the blessing of the God of mercy rests upon you.

Special thanks are richly merited by the excellent proprietors of the Louisville Hotel, who added to their general hospitality the munificent gift of a hundred sugar-cured hams for a starving people.

To the ministers of the Gospel of the several churches who presented my appeal to the congregations, and to Rev. Mr. GOTTHOLF, of the Synagogue on Fourth-street, and to the people of their charge who are preparing a kind response, I tender the grateful thanks of my own poor, ruined people.

I thank the editors of the several city papers who with characteristic charity have done so much to aid me in my mission.

The contributions in money will be from $3,000 to $3,5000, and from $1,000 to $1,500 in provisions.

Any further contributions in money, provisions or clothing, will reach their proper destination if left with PORTER, FAIRFAX & Co., or MITCHELL & ARMSTRONG, commission merchants, who have kindly consented to take charge of and forward, without cost, your benefactions.

Most gratefully, your ob't servant,

LOUIS WYETH.

POLITICAL.

Letter from Gen. F. P. Blair on Peace and the Restoration of the Union.

STEAMER HENRY AMES, MISSISSIPPI RIVER, April 11, 1866.

Gen. E. B. Brown, Chairman of the Central Union Committee for Missouri:

SIR: Before leaving home I received your invitation to speak at the grand jubilee to be held at St. Louis on the 21st of April, to celebrate the restoration of peace to our country. I regret my inability to be present on an occasion so full of interest, and so well calculated to inspire the profoundest emotions of pleasure in the heart of every lover of his country. It is an occasion for which the nation has looked and longed through weary and anxious years, and which will be hailed with delight by every heart that is not insensible to the greatest of God's blessings.

The duty which all men owe to those who look to them for support, and which many have been compelled, in a great degree, to neglect, by reason of the higher duty due to the country in time of war, returns with greater obligation when peace relieves them of their public service. I am denied the pleasure of mingling my gratitude with that of my fellow-citizens in their grand and appropriate jubilee for the restoration of peace, because this very occasion has brought to me the duty and privilege, too long neglected, of ministering to my faculties for the comfort and support for those dependent on me for both. It is indeed the true excellence of peace that it imposes these pleasing tasks and relieves from those stern duties which involve injury to ourselves and others. God grant that our country, torn and bleeding by a war so disastrous to all, may long enjoy the sweets of peace. There are no criminals so black, no traitors so vile as those who seek to disturb the repose which God in his mercy has at length bestowed upon us. Some who have suffered in our late strife delude themselves to believe that resentment against the authors of our woe is a duty to the country. They only commit the crime they condemn in others. Those who were laggard in duty when our perils were imminent, may seek to win cheap reputation for patriotism by severity and harshness to the recently disloyal. They only keep alive bitterness, and risk the renewal of a struggle for which they have shown that they have neither heart nor appetite. Those even who profess to be the servants of the Prince of Peace, and who lend themselves to the perpetuation of our quarrels, may be truly said to have "stolen the livery of Heaven to serve the devil in."

Peace means pardon, amnesty, reconciliation; without these we can have no peace. I believe that those who have done and suffered most to secure peace by destroying the power which took arms against it are those who are now most ready to suffer and do to maintain it. Those who have suffered nothing and done nothing, but who, on the contrary, have made the war an occasion for profit and a vehicle for personal advancement—staying at home and making loud professions of loyalty; these are the greatest and only obstacles to the perfect restoration and maintenance of peace. They, having filled their pockets and secured the best places, talk most of "compensation for the past and security for the future." They will not be convinced that the peace has come; that the late enemies of the Government have in good faith, laid down their arms, because they themselves [illegible] the military power which, during the war, have been wielded more to gratify personal malice than for the public good. They seek to perpetuate bitter memories and sow the seeds of future strife. They cherish and record in solemn official documents every incident of individual outrage or bad temper which occurs in the late wrecked States, and spread it broadcast through the land, as evidence of the rebellious spirit still existing. Such slander and more frequent crimes are committed in the loyal States without being regarded as of any unusual importance.

Such persons are most persistent in urging measures of unnecessary harshness and indignity, in order to irritate and goad our vanquished opponents into acts of resistance which will justify the infliction of still greater cruelty. If those brave and unfortunate people could only be driven by their insults and continuely to such acts, it would fill the souls of their malignant persecutors with unspeakable joy and satisfaction, because it would afford the pretext they seek, to deny to the Southern people the rights of free men and free States. These jacobins feel and know that it is necessary to disfranchise the white race at the South as affording them their only chance of retaining power and position.

What civilized nation on earth would hesitate an instant, if the opportunity offered, to incorporate with themselves the brave and heroic people of the South, whose fortitude and endurance, in a cause they deem challenges the admiration and the respect of the world? Would France or England, or any other civilized Power, hesitate to give to such men the full and equal rights accorded to all other citizens? Would not those nations be most happy to claim as their own such men as LEE and JOHNSTON and a host of others, and so confer upon those living heroes the rewards which genius and courage have given a commanded? Would they fail to honor and cherish, as part of their own glory, the memory of that illustrious throng of the dead led by Stonewall JACKSON? Their fame belongs to our name and nation, and their survivors, animated by an equal courage and devotion, and inspired by what we hope and believe is a better cause, will hereafter contribute equally with the noble spirits of the North to the renown of our great Republic.

Fellow-citizens, those who wish well to the country, and would secure its greatest happiness, can have no higher aspiration than that the peace you celebrate may be perpetual. With respect, yours, &c.,

FRANK P. BLAIR.

The Administration Platform.

The "National Union Club" of Washington, of which Hon. ALEXANDER W. RANDALL is President, has adopted the following resolutions as its platform. Can any one point out any respect in which it differs, in principle, from the platform of the Union Party adopted by the National Union Convention at Baltimore in 1864:

1. *Resolved*, That we are now, as heretofore, ardently attached to the Union of the States under the Constitution of the United States; that we deny the right of any State to secede, and hold that all attempts at secession are null and void; that all the States are now States of this Union, as before the rebellion, and we deny the power of the General Government, under the Constitution, to exclude a State from the Union or to govern it as a Territory.

2. *Resolved*, That our confidence in the ability, integrity, patriotism and statesmanship of President JOHNSON is undiminished, and we cordially approve the general policy of his administration.

3. *Resolved*, That we indorse the resolution of Congress of July, 1861, declaring the object of the war, on our part, to be the defence and maintenance of the supremacy of the Constitution and of the preservation of the Union, with the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired.

4. *Resolved*, That, in the language of the Chicago platform of 1860, and as quoted by the late President LINCOLN in his first inaugural address, "The maintenance inviolate of the rights of each State, and especially of the rights of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions, according to its own judgment exclusively, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends."

5. *Resolved*, That under the Constitution of the United States is reserved to the several States the right to prescribe the qualifications of electors therein; and that it would be subversive of the principles of our Government for Congress to force universal suffrage upon any portion of the country in opposition to the known wishes of the citizens thereof.

6. *Resolved*, "That this Union must be and remain one and indivisible for ever;" that the war for its preservation having been brought to a triumphant close, and the supremacy of the Constitution vindicated, the rights of the States under the Constitution are to be maintained invio'ate, and that loyal citizens within the States and districts lately overrun by rebellion are entitled to all the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution.

7. *Resolved*, That all the States of the Union are entitled by the Constitution of the United States to representation in the councils of the nation, and that all loyal members duly elected and returned, having the requisite qualifications as prescribed by law, should be admitted to their seats in Congress without unnecessary delay by their respective Houses, each House being the judge of election, returns and qualifications of its own members.

8. *Resolved*, That treason is a crime which should be punished, and that we are opposed to compromising with traitors or bartering "universal amnesty" for "universal suffrage."

9. *Resolved*, That the payment of the national debt is a sacred obligation, never to be repudiated; and that no debt or obligation incurred in any manner whatever in aid of treason or rebellion should ever be assumed or paid.

10. *Resolved*, That we cordially indorse the restoration policy of President JOHNSON as wise, patriotic, constitutional, and in the loyal sentiment and purpose of the people in the suppression of the rebellion; with the platform on which he was elected; with the declared policy of the late President LINCOLN, the action of Congress and the pledges given during the war.

11. *Resolved*, That the nation owes a lasting debt of gratitude to the soldiers and sailors of the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, and that the families of the fallen heroes, who died that the country might live, are the wards of the people, and should be cared for by the Government.

Congress and the President—The petion Contrasted.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

The indecision of Congress, and the purposeless, inharmonious record of the past five months, is beginning to weaken the popular faith in its ultimate action, and is in marked contrast with the vigorous action of the President toward reconstruction.

Ever since his inauguration the President has been diligent in carrying into effect a *definite and practical policy of reconstruction*. The progress which he has made, although it may have seemed slow to some, has still been great. When we reflect how much there was to be done, and the constant opposition which he has met with from Congress, his accomplishments toward reconstruction ought to be entirely satisfactory to the most exacting and impatient. He has reorganized the Southern State Governments, reopened the Courts, restored the postal service, repossessed the Federal offices and property, and reasserted Federal law and jurisdiction over every district lately in rebellion. Nothing remains to complete the great work but the coöperation of Congress *by the settlement of a policy of restoration. They are apparently as far from it now as they were at the beginning of the session.*

It begins to be painfully apparent that it does not enter into the plans or purposes of the radical element in Congress to admit or readmit, having the requisite qualifications as prescribed by law, should be admitted to their seats in Congress without unnecessary delay by their respective Houses, each House being the judge of election, returns and qualifications of its own members.

8. *Resolved*, That treason is a crime which should be punished, and that we are opposed to compromising with traitors or bartering "universal amnesty" for "universal suffrage."

9. *Resolved*, That the payment of the national debt is a sacred obligation, never to be repudiated; and that no debt or obligation incurred in any manner whatever in aid of treason or rebellion should ever be assumed or paid.

10. *Resolved*, That we cordially indorse the restoration policy of President JOHNSON as wise, patriotic, constitutional, and in the loyal sentiment and purpose of the people in the suppression of the rebellion; with the platform on which he was elected; with the declared policy of the late President LINCOLN, the action of Congress and the pledges given during the war.

11. *Resolved*, That the nation owes a lasting debt of gratitude to the soldiers and sailors of the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, and that the families of the fallen heroes, who died that the country might live, are the wards of the people, and should be cared for by the Government.

Congress and the President—The petion Contrasted.

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The Inactivity of Congress.

The Albany *Evening Journal* is becoming impatient, in common with the whole country, for action on the part of Congress concerning the restoration of the Union. The difficulty is that Congress has not heretofore put forth its plan of reconstruction.

The Reconstruction Committee has held this important subject in its hands already too long. *Its report, promised from day to day, and oft-times delayed upon some pretext, should be at once forthcoming.* It has had time enough, facilities enough for investigation, abundant opportunities to know the sentiment of the country, North and South, and to secure the most enlightened judgment upon the different plans for adjusting the great questions of the hour.

Now let us have the report, in order that Congress may define a plan and make a proffer of terms. We have hopes that the time is not far distant when some common ground shall be discovered upon which the President and the majority of Congress can stand and act together, and that when this result is reached, the South will readily conform itself to what the nation has a right to demand of it. But this point cannot be reached until the business of legislation for the country is got out of *the dead-lock in the Reconstruction Committee.*

Celebration of the Anniversary of the Passing of the Forts below New-Orleans.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Wednesday, April 25.

A large party of distinguished officers of the Navy and Marine Corps were yesterday assembled at the residence of Admiral BAILEY for the purpose of celebrating the fourth anniversary of the triumphs achieved by our naval forces in the series of battles which culminated in the capture of the "Crescent City." The invitations were only extended to officers attached to the Boston and Portsmouth Stations, and were confined to those who participated in the advance up the river under Flag Officer FARRAGUT.

Those who responded in person were: Commodore T. Bailey, commanding the leading division; Commander W. B. Harrison, commanding the *Cayuga*, and flagship of the leading division; R. H. Clarke, Paymaster, *Iroquois*; G. F. Cutter, Paymaster, *Richmond*; Commander G. H. Preble, *Kataldin*; Surgeon J. W. Taylor, *Pensacola*; Commander J. S. Thornton, Executive Officer of the flagship *Hartford*; J. W. Moore, Chief-Engineer of the *Richmond*, and inventor of the chain armor; Surgeon S. Jackson, *Hartford*; and Mr. B. S. Osbon, Sanigt Officer of the Fleet, attached to Admiral Farragut's Staff, *Hartford*.

In addition to these were present Capt. Pickering, who was blown up in the *Housatonic*; Capt. Blake, who fought the *Alabama* with the *Hatteras*, the first fight between two steam vessels at sea; Capt. Greene; Capt. Young, of the *Vandalia*; Lieut.-Col. Jones, Marine Corps; Lieuts. French, Bishop and Fendal, U. S. Marine Corps; Chief-Engineer Williamson, New-York Station; Chaplain Henderson, Paymaster Gil. [illegible], Chief-Engineer Roberts, Col. McCoomb, U. S. M. C.; Col. McBlair, U. S. Consul Dalhouse Upham, of Portsmouth, Mass. Chemist Mason; Mr. Bailey, brother to the Admiral; Mr. Field, of New-York; and a number of others.

At 1 o'clock the guests assembled, and after grace by Chaplain HENDERSON, Admiral BAILEY read a letter from Admiral FARRAGUT, stating that though he could not be with them in person his heart would be with them. Some twenty other regrets from the heroes of New-Orleans were referred to and the festivities begun. The health of Admiral FARRAGUT was first proposed and drank with much feeling, followed by many others.

Admiral BAILEY was the first to pass the forts, and at the Quarantine Station captured the famous Chalmette regiment, and on the following day, at the head of the fleet, was exposed to a most terrific fire for over twenty minutes before the larger ships could get to his relief. Two or three hours were spent in rehearsing the capture of New-Orleans, and several very important and original documents were exhibited, which threw new light upon the history of that, the greatest naval achievement of the age. A more pleasant reunion could not have been planned, and all enjoyed themselves very much. The *Vandalia*, flagship of the station, was gaily dressed in bunting, and presented a holiday appearance.

The responses to the toasts were generally of a historical and personal character, and the historian would have been enabled to have accumulated here in a brief period much valuable data concerning the men who participated in an attack which officers of other navies said was not only foolhardy, but would result in disaster and defeat.

An anniversary of a like character would have taken place last year but for the death of Mr. LINCOLN. In all probability it will hereafter be annually celebrated by the participants. Probably a Farragut Club will be organized before the year passes.

Liability of Banks to Pay a License for a Surplus.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of the City of Albany vs. Theodore Townsend.—John E. Reynolds for complainant; Wm. A. Dart, United States District-Attorney, for defendant.

NELSON, C. J.—The bill of complaint in this case was filed in the State Court, to enjoin the defendant from collecting a license or tax on surplus as capital claimed under the first sub-division of the 79th section of the act of Congress passed June 30, 1864; and has been removed into this court under the 3d section of the act of March 3, 1863, (4 Statutes at large, p. 633.)

The first subdivision of section 79 provides that bankers, using or employing a capital not exceed ng the sum of $50,000, shall pay $100 for each license; when using or employing a capital exceeding $50,000, for every additional $1,000, $2.

The charter of the bank in this case under the State law, fixes the capital at $850,000. Application was duly made for a license as a banker, under the act of Congress, on a capital as above-named, which was refused, on the ground that the surplus earnings of the bank were not included as capital. And the Assessors and Collector on refusal to submit to this view, thereupon proceeded to enforce the collection of the tax according to the law in such case made and provided, until restrained by the institution of this suit and injunction.

We are satisfied these officers have fallen into an error. The term capital, as used in the first sub-division of the seventy-ninth section, means the amount of capital fixed by the charter. This amount cannot be altered, enlarged or diminished, except by legislative authority. Surplus earned by the bank is no part of the capital under the charter, nor does the act of Congress either expressly or impliedly regard it as such. Beside, a tax is levied specifically on all dividends in scrip, or money due, &c., to stockholders, &c., and on all *undistributed sums* made or added during the year, to the surplus or contingent funds of the bank, (section 121,) thereby treating and dealing with surplus earnings as separate and distinct from the capital of the bank. According to the construction claimed, the surplus earnings would be subject not only to all the tax that is imposed upon the capital of a bank as such, but to five per centum, in addition, as surplus. We think, if Congress intended thus to deal with this description of property, and regard it both as a part and the capital of a bank, and at the same time as surplus earnings and to be taxed in both aspects, it would have said so in plain words, and not left the question to inconsistent and strained construction.

It has been argued that inasmuch as the one hundred and tenth section speaks of the average amount of the capital of a bank, it may embrace something, more or less, than the amount fixed by the charter, but, admitting this to be so, it by no means follows that it includes surplus earnings. Capital of a bank and surplus earnings convey distinct and different ideas and meaning.

But, on looking at this section, the reason of the phraseology is very obvious. The words are "a duty of one-twenty-fourth of one per centum each month, &c., upon the average amount of capital not exceeding, &c., beyond the amount invested in United States bonds." This amount would necessarily be fluctuating and variable, depending on the time when, and the amount of the investment in the United States bonds, and might often require an average of the amount of capital stock liable to be taxed.

This same section provides that in case of banks with branches, the duty herein shall be imposed and "the amount of capital of each branch shall be considered to be the amount allotted to such branch," not the amount including surplus earnings or any other addition.

The same section also provides for a duty of one-sixth of one per centum each month upon the average amount of circulation, &c., beyond the amount of ninety per centum of the capital of the bank, &c. It will hardly be contended on the part of the Government that the term here includes surplus earnings; and yet the claim would be as well founded as in the case under consideration.

We may add, according to the construction contended for, the capital of the bank would be changing during the whole period of the license—it might be much greater than that for which a license was paid—only the surplus at time of the license granted would be estimated.

Upon the whole, we are satisfied that the Assessors erred in setting up the claim that the complainant was bound to take out a license on the basis that the surplus earnings of the bank were a part of the capital of the same, and that the injunction should be made permanent.

The Commercial Bank of Albany *vs.* Theodore Townsend.

The New-York State Bank *vs.* The Same.

Let the same decree be entered in above cases as in case of the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, *mutatis mut. ndis.*

S. NELSON.

APRIL 23, 1866.

Presentation of Colors to the Seventy-first Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G.

Yesterday afternoon the officers and men of the Seventy-first Regiment of New-York State National Guard, were the honored recipients of a beautiful stand of colors, the offering of the Common Council.

For an hour before the arrival of the regiment the parade-ground opposite the City Hall was crowded with the sight-seers, always ready in force to honor with their presence everything worth looking at, from an upset stage in Broadway to the most august civic demonstration in the regions of law and order.

The regiment, with Col. TRAFFORD at its head, arrived at 3 o'clock. The men looked well and were enthusiastically received. Mayor HOFFMAN and the members of the Boards of Aldermen, Common Council and Supervisors were in waiting to receive and review the regiment.

Mayor HOFFMAN, in a very complimentary manner addressed the regiment, alluding to the glowing record which they had written for themselves in the promptitude with which they ever showed themselves ready to obey the call of duty and do its work.

He then presented the colors, which were received by Col. TRAFFORD, who returned thanks for himself and his men for the public honor thus conferred upon them.

The colors were hailed by the men with enthusiastic cheers. Having passed in review again before the Mayor and the other civic officers, they marched away well pleased with the ovation, if the joyous outburst of the band was at all expressive of their state of feeling, as no doubt it was.

The colors presented were a splendid Union flag, a regimental flag and two guidons. They cost $800.

Metropolitan Board of Health.

A seaman who had sailed in the *Indian Ocean* called upon the President of the Board of Health yesterday morning, and offered to relieve every patient on board the hospital ship, and clear the Lower Bay of cholera within twenty-four hours, if the Board would give him a permit to board the *Falcon*, and guarantee him handsome compensation for his services. President SCHULTZ told his visitor that he would not employ a physician who would not tell him what he intended to do. The seaman then yielded so far as to agree to make known the ingredients of his medicines, but President SCHULTZ, not feeling authorized to act for the Quarantine Commissioners, sent his visitor down Broadway to see President CURTIS. Messrs. SCHULTZ and DALTON are frequently required to entertain visitors of this class, all of whom are satisfied that they can cure cholera in its most malignant forms.

Not a few of the numerous applicants for position as nurses since the arrival of the *Virginia* have been ascertained to be relatives or friends of the immigrants now in quarantine. So deep is their anxiety concerning their imprisoned friends, that they are willing to incur all risks if they can but see them. Several nurses, it is understood, are to be sent down to-day, but not by the Board of Health. This duty is devolved upon the Quarantine Commissioners.

Dr. STEPHEN SMITH, an eminent authority in hygiene, is to be invited to confer with the Board of Health on matters appertaining to the public health.

The Board will take possession of the Battery Barracks to-day; but the buildings cannot be made ready for occupancy at once. They are filled with thousands of muskets which were taken from LEE's and other armies, and the military authorities will require a week for the removal of these. Threats of incendiarism have recently been made by inhabitants of the First Ward, and Capt. WARLOW has, therefore, kept a double force of policemen constantly on guard at these barracks.

American Missionary Association.

The American Missionary Association will hold anniversary meetings in New-York and Boston. The meeting in this City will occur May 8, at 10 o'clock A. M., in Cooper Institute. Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER and Major-Gen. O. O. HOWARD are the speakers at the New-York meeting.

The Association devotes itself mainly to the freedmen, and seems to be in a flourishing condition. Its receipts for a month, as reported in the May number of the Magazine, are over $21,000.

Rev. J. P. THOMPSON, D. D., of the Broadway Tabernacle, New-York, who recently sailed to Europe, will represent the Association in the London May meeting of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, and tender thanks to that body for its generous co-operation.

Rev. Dr. PATTON, of Chicago, and Rev. S